FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT SCORES REGIONAL ARMS RACE

PA181528 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 18 Jun (AFP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said here today that military action is a false solution to the deep crises existing in Latin America, which has become the battlefield of the world's imperialists.

Carazo spoke at the Club of Rome meeting which opened here yesterday, will be adjourned Friday and has been dedicated especially to Latin America's role in the future of mankind.

Carazo said: "Ever since the Cuban revolution, which follows the pro-Soviet socialist line, the borders of the iron curtain have reached our geographic area, and the geopolitical strategy followed by the great world powers has complicated peace in Latin America and the entire world."

He said: "For the Soviets this has the advantage that it is a clash far from its territory, and the confrontation is almost exclusively with U.S. economic and strategic interests, which minimizes antagonisms with their European neighbors."

According to the Costa Rican president: "The Central American and Caribbean areas are fertile ground for ideological penetration" because of the increasing economic imbalances in the area, because of restrictions on the people's participation in politics, and the progressive deterioration of the respective national economies.

Carazo said that: "This gloomy and bleak picture of injustice is a product of the West and its responsibility. There is no way we could blame others."

According to Carazo: "The threat of weapons hovers against the system of coexistence established in Latin America.

He said: "Western civilization seems to forget that its greatest successes and that its strengths are best expressed where there is freedom, where the struggle for the attainment of social justice is always possible."

In his speech at the Club of Rome meeting in Caracas Carazo said: "The Central American and Caribbean areas are dramatically involved in radical confrontations, sometimes armed, to decide who will assume the guidance and control of the political process."

Carazo admitted that the Latin America democratic system is becoming weak and that, therefore, "it is increasingly dependent on the force of arms to exist."

The economic reasons adduced by Carazo are: decreases in foreign investment, increased flight of capital from Latin American countries, problems in financing development, international trade's rules of the games which are unfavorable to Latin America, increases in the cost of industrial technology exported by the world's industrialized nations to Latin America, exceedingly high foreign debts of the area's nations, unfavorable prices for [word indistinct] exports, and increasing cost of Latin American imports from industrialized nations.

Carazo stressed: "Integration is an absolute must for Latin America."

He said: "It would be advisable to find ways to end the arms race, limit military expenditures and even to think of a progressive demilitarization program for Central America and the Caribbean."

The solutions proposed by President Carazo seek a better productive framework in the area and a system for better distribution of wealth so as to untiringly struggle for greater social justice.

Carazo said that development "can never be attained if there is no clear respect for human rights and a massive and free participation in politics."

He said that the best living condition in Latin America will be possible "with a strengthening of freedoms."

He praised Nicaragua's renegotiating its foreign debt, which, he said, should be "a model" for Latin American countries.

Carazo concluded by stressing that the Mexican-Venezuelan program of oil sales to the Central American and Caribbean countries is a hopeful sign for the achievement of better paths in relations between countries.

ANDEAN PACT OFFICIAL DOUBTS CHILE'S REENTRY

PY190355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (AFP)--The reentry of Chile into the Andean Group is improbable and it is clear that the current orientations of the economic policies of the Cartagena Agreement and of Chile are highly incompatible, Pedro Carmona, coordinator of the board--the technical organ of the subregional pact--said today.

Carmona added that he considered the Chilean reentry improbable when official and unofficial spokesmen of that government emphasized that they might do so only if the Andean countries modified some of their fundamental policies and orientations.

Just this week the Chilean ministers of finance and foreign affairs, speaking in Lima and Bogota, respectively, indicated that this was always a possibility, provided that the Andean countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--lower their customs duties to 10 percent, the same as those now enforced by the Chilean Government.

Another member of the board of the Cartagena Agreement, Washington Herrera, declared on Tuesday in Quito that the policies decided upon by the present Government of Chile seem incompatible with those of the Andean Group.

According to an official bulletin, Carmona, however, added today that it would be the Andean countries who would decide on any such reentry through the commission, which is the highest subregional organ.

Citing Article 102 of the agreement, he explained that the conditions for new members to join were defined by the commission, which would take into account that new members should adjust themselves to the objectives of the agreement.

In any case, he added, it is not fitting for the Andean Group to make judgments on the Chilean Government's adopted economic policy, whose provisions were precisely what led to Chile's separation from the Andean Group in 1976.

The exit of Chile, according to the Andean bulletin, at that time caused considerable delays in the process of integration, due to the necessity to reformulate the industrial assignments, as well as other rules.

PRESIDENT VIOLA COMMENTS ON PROCESS, INFLATION

PY242126 Buenos Aires CLARIN Spanish 23 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Regarding economic policies, President Roberto Eduardo Viola has said that "all necessary changes will be made." These remarks were made in the "30 Minutes" television program broadcast on Channel 7 at noon yesterday.

General Viola also said that "my government will be tough and firm in fulfilling its objectives," and added that he is convinced that "we are going to reach a real democracy," issuing a call to "all Argentines."

He added: "We should all try to put aside the apathy affecting all Argentines, a situation which makes us look indifferent to matters which do not concern us directly. The country as a whole should be a direct concern of all Argentines."

Regarding the possibility of reaching a real democracy, he said: "I am so sure that, if I did not have this assurance, if I did not have this optimism, obviously I would not be president of the Argentine people at this time." The president indicated that the armed forces have the profound conviction that the entire process will lead to a real democracy."

Answering another question, he said he has no "complaints against political parties or union organizations. I believe that all of them, with very few exceptions, have supported the process."

In another television program broadcast the night before yesterday, General Viola admitted that the existence of a lack of confidence in the country. He indicated that he is "spiritually ready to bear the rumors."

The president said that public confidence will be restored "when people realize the government's honesty and determination to reach its objectives."

Regarding unemployment, he said that he is "permanently concerned about it."

"Despite what is said about inflation, my government has the firm desire to carry out anti-inflationary measures," said Viola but admitted that there are "circumstances which have an adverse influence on achieving success immediately."

In conclusion he said that the conflict with Chile "does not have the influence on the public expenditure that many people think," but he added that "it does have some influence."

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS SAFEGUARDS FOR ATUCHA II

PY240400 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, said that during a meeting held by governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Argentina stated its disagreement that the safeguard agreement to build the Atucha II power plant had not been considered.

Admiral Castro Madero added that the Argentine protest was duly considered and that a new governors' meeting was consequently scheduled for the first days of July to avoid delays in the Argentine nuclear program.

PESO DEVALUED 12 PERCENT AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

PY230311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1430 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Economic authorities today decreed a new devaluation of the peso and ordered money exchanges to start their operations at the following rates: 5,000 and 5,200 pesos per U.S. dollar, buying rate and selling rate, respectively. The devaluation reached about 12 percent.

Closing buying rates and selling rates at money exchanges last Friday were 4,540 and 4,640 pesos per U.S. dollar, respectively, at the end of a week marked by a steady buying spree of U.S. dollars.

Long lines appeared again this morning in front of the money exchanges which, however, delayed beginning their operations until receiving instructions from the Central Bank.

May Affect Nuclear Program

PY231321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has admitted the possibility that the recent devaluations ordered by the economic leadership may harm the Argentine nuclear development plans.

Castro Madero made these remarks at Ezeiza Airport just after he arrived from Vienna this morning.

Two-Tier Exchange Market

PY232124 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Jun 81 p 1, 11

[Text] The government yesterday announced a two-tier exchange market with a "commercial" peso for trading and a "financial" peso for all other types of operations including purchases by private individuals. The new measure sent the dollar skyrocketing to over 6,000 pesos in some exchange houses although a more general figure was about 5,700 pesos.

The Central Bank announced that the "commercial" dollar would be regulated, but the "financial" dollar would be allowed to float freely. Early yesterday the Central Bank announced a pilot rate for the financial dollar of 5,200 pesos but the actual counter rate climbed quickly nearly 1,000 pesos more.

This "concealed devaluation" as observers termed it, which downgraded the peso about 30 percent from its rate last Friday of 4,500 pesos approximately, came after Economy, Treasury and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut had said on Friday that "those who bet on the dollar are going to lose out."

The initial reaction to the measures was one of confusion as the full extent of the new regulations have not yet been announced. It is known that exporters will be able to sell 10 percent of their dollar intake on the "financial" market. The rate for commercial dollars was set at 4,448 pesos yesterday. The Central Bank circular said that the bank would establish the commercial dollar rate every day.

The circular said: "Financial exchange market: Financial remittances and other movements of funds to and from abroad will go through a financial exchange market at rates arrived at by agreement between buyer and seller. Operations must be related to genuine transactions and must be effected through authorized exchange houses...."

"Commercial market: Collections and payments corresponding to the FOB value at port of shipment of Argentine exports and imports, will be effected through the commercial exchange market, the rates of which will be established every day by the Central Bank..."

However, in cases of dollar loans, those existing and duly registered in the Central Bank up to June 19 may be paid off at the commercial rate.

Loans contracted as from yesterday will, of course, be paid off at the financial rate.

Sources said that yesterday, during the heat of trading, some black market operations closed as high as 7,000 pesos to the dollar.

However market observers felt the peso would recover slightly in the next few days as the general feeling is that it is now undervalued--after a devaluation of over 200 percent in less than 6 months.

According to official statistics Argentina's reserves stand at about 4.5 billion (4,500 million) dollars, although some sources claim that the real figure of available reserves is closer to one billion dollars.

During frenzied dollar buying by private investors in the last few days, reserves were dropping at a rate of over 100 million dollars per trading day--some estimates gave the figure as over 200 million.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH CHILE, FRANCE

PY241459 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1023 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion last night stated that he is not a super minister and denied having any influence whatsoever in the economic area of the national government, even though he did admit that he had had advance news of yesterday's devaluation.

In a statement to a TV program "Video Show," broadcast by channel 9, Minister Camilion said that Argentina has specific security jurisdiction in the Atlantic Ocean between given parallels where security is Argentina's exclusive responsibility, but emphasized that the conflict with Chile must be resolved within the overall framework of Chilean-Argentine relations and not within the framework of the border problem alone.

Camilion gave the example of relations between two neighbors, saying that in this case the line separating the two territories is not the only problem, since mutual coexistence is also important. He expressed satisfaction at the results of a survey conducted by the program "On the Streets" during which many people had said that they wanted to preserve peace.

With regard to the recent French elections, Camilion said that relations develop between two states and should not change, at least not substantially, for political reasons. In view of this, he indicated that there will be no great changes between France and Argentina as a result of France's new socialist government, which he termed social democratic.

As for the appointment of Regis Debray--former comrade of Ernesto che Guevara in Bolivian guerrilla operations--as adviser to the new French president, Francois Mitterrand, Camilion said that he believed Debray had changed his ideas about guerrilla movements and that, if this were not true, then it would be a very unfortunate circumstance.

Regarding Argentine arms expenditures, Camilion explained that the armed forces must be as effective as possible and that one must not forget that to some extent technological progress is connected to the progress of the armed forces.

He added that to have a country endowed with innumerable resources like Argentina and to fail to develop its armed forces is tantamount to having a great theater and not staging plays with great companies.

He concluded by announcing that this year Argentina will launch new diplomatic actions related to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, which has been going on for 150 years between Argentina and Great Britain, but he refused to be more specific about the measures.

JOSE MONTES APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

PY241434 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1402 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA)--Maj Gen (ret) Jose Montes will be the future Argentine ambassador in Santiago, Chile, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced today.

Montes, who has already received the appropriate agreement from Augusto Pinochet's administration, will thus replace Ambassador Hugo Miatello, who is persistently mentioned as future adviser to President Roberto Viola.

The future Argentine ambassador to Chile retired on 5 January 1981 from the position of deputy chief of staff of the Army General Command. Prior to this post he had been commander of arsenals, army chief of staff and I Corps commander. The Foreign Ministry did not specify the date when Montes will take over his diplomatic post.

NEGOTIATORS WANT CARDINAL SAMORE REPLACED

PY241759 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Bahia Blanca (NA)--In the Beagle Channel dispute, Cardinal Antonio Samore insistently displays an anti-Argentine attitude and thus he should be replaced as head of negotiations, according to suggestions made in a report allegedly sent to the Foreign Ministry by a member of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican which was published in the daily LA NUEVA PROVINCIA yesterday.

Portions of the alleged report appear to coincide with those in an article in the Sunday edition of the Buenos Aires daily, LA PRENSA, written by columnist Jesus Iglesias Rouco. In his article, Rouco also stated that the text was part of a secret document sent from Rome to the Foreign Ministry.

According to LA NUEVA PROVINCIA, the Argentine diplomat briefly summarized a talk he held with Samore in which the cardinal reportedly expressed his unease at what he saw as "negative" and "offensive" attitudes on the part of the Argentine Government toward the pope.

In this talk, Samore allegedly pointed out the difference between the Argentine Government's actions and those of Chile, reportedly praising the predisposition shown by Chile to resolve any problems in the mediation.

Among the "negative" and "offensive" attitudes, Samore reportedly cited the 3-month delay in responding to Pope John Paul II's proposal and declarations by high-ranking Argentine Government officials questioning the effectiveness of the mediation.

According to the Argentine diplomat, Samore also stated, at least three times: "Admiral (Issac) Rojas was arrested for offending President (Alfredo) Stroessner, but they let him go free when he offended the pope."

ONE CASE AGAINST FORMER PRESIDENT PERON DISMISSED

PY250215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2021 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--A case against former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron was dismissed today. For the second time in 5 months the charges of supposed irregularities in her handling of presidential funds were dropped, judicial sources reported.

However she remains at the disposition of the judiciary and under house arrest because of two other suits pending against her, the sources added.

The decision of Federal Judge Pedro Narvaiz ratified the original decision signed on 4 February by Judge Martin Anzoategui. Judge Anzoategui had determined that the former president, detained since her removal from office in March 1976, could not be considered at fault in the mishandling of reserved presidential funds.

The decision of Anzoategui was annulled around the middle of April by the Appeals Court which handed the suit over to Judge Narvaiz.

In his decision, the magistrate declares that Peron must remain imprisoned because of the two outstanding proceedings against her. One of these cases involves the transfer of a government building to her Justicialist Party and the other concerns the mishandling of the funds of the Justicialist Solidarity Crusade.

THREE DETAINEES ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY240102 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Executive Branch has granted permission to leave the country to three persons who had been detained at its disposal, the Interior Ministry reported today.

They are: Oscar Ricardo Bader and Ines del Valle Lugones de Bader, who will travel to the FRG; and Eduardo Grutzky Gorodnitzky, who will travel to Israel.

The three persons decided to leave the country under the terms of Law No 21,650.

URUGUAYAN ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRIVES

PY242220 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] President Viola today met with Uruguyan Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Luis Vicente Queirolo, who arrived this morning in our country.

Later the Uruguayan commander met with his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, who had invited him to visit Argentina. The two officers talked about matters concerning both their armies and bilateral relations.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--Ernesto Mejia Sanchez today presented his credentials as the new Nicaraguan ambassador in Argentina to President Roberto Eduardo Viola. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81 PY]

PRESIDENT SAYS ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

PY240325 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Rejecting press reports that the campaign against the drug traffic had been suspended, President Garcia Meza has announced that the Government of National Reconstruction continues to carry on an intensive struggle against the drug traffic throughout the country.

At a news conference, he made it clear today that the National Antidrug Council created by the armed forces government continues to work intensively. He noted, however, that the council has merely changed its methods and ways of action.

[Begin recording] Presidential instructions have been imparted only to the effect of avoiding abuses or excesses in the antidrug traffic campaign. In no way will we suspend our struggle against the drug traffic. [end recording]

He also reiterated that the council's functions are limited to imparting instructions and directives to personnel especially trained by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] in the struggle against the drug traffic.

He added that the changes of methods and ways of operating council had been prompted by some charges.

[Begin recording] Furthermore, many abuses have been committed by individuals who were engaged in these activities. Therefore, we gave clear, precise instructions to the council to prevent wrongdoing in this campaign. [end recording]

He regarded as positive the efforts made thus far against the drug traffic. [Begin recording] It has been positive because we have actually complied with the requests made to us by international organizations. We are of course in the last stage before being able to turn over some individuals who violated U.S. laws. Despite what some might say, these men are not openly strolling through our streets and squares, but they have been placed under custody. [end recording]

In response to questions by newsmen about the DEA's precise functions in our country, President Garcia Meza said: [Begin recording] It provides advice to experts trained here to carry on the fight against the drug traffic in Bolivia. [end recording]

In response to questions as to whether the DEA's activities in Bolivia entail economic cooperation, he said: [Begin recording] Yes, it does. On several occasions, the DEA has provided us with helicopters and other (?means). [end recording]

He accused the Bolivan left of conniving with the international drug trade to destablize the government of the armed forces. Commenting on the actions carried out by international extremism against his government, he said: [Begin recording] Bolivia is not as bad as they want us to look. We have already told (?Illimani) the truth about what is happening in Bolivia. The international left is of course conniving with the drug trade to destabilize the government of the armed forces to achieve its objective of causing a change of policy in Bolivia. This will not happen as long as the armed forces stay in power and before the new constitution sets the conditions for a democratic opening in Bolivia, which will be done in due time or when the conditions are appropriate. [end recording]

Garcia Meza reported that the government is considering the possibility of reducing the curfew, that is, to enforce it beginning at midnight.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] We are studying the possibility of reducing the curfew, that is, to enforce it beginning at midnight so as not to disrupt the activities of people who have their business, especially the poor people who have kiosks, etc. [end recording]

He made it clear that the reduction of the curfew will markedly depend on the country's political conditions. Should actions aimed at disrupting public order and tranquility take place, the measure will unfortunately be reconsidered, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OUTLINES BASIC FOREIGN POLICIES

PY241605 La Paz Radio Illimi Network in Spanish 1131 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya has said that the objectives of national reconstruction clearly outlined and advocated by President Luis Garcia Meza contain permanent principles of foreign policy. In this regard, Rolon Anaya said that the Foreign Ministry--through the preparation of a legal instrument--has tried to summarize the basic principles of foreign policy advocated by our country.

[Begin Rolon Anaya recording] My ministry has proposed the following summary of these principles. The most important principles in foreign policy are" nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples, defense of sovereignty and national security, nonalignment, relations with all countries based on equitable international policies and continental balance, emphasis on the doctrine of geopolitical areas of contact for transnational influence in South America, [words indistinct] all regions of the continent, and connection of the Andean Group with other people. [end recording]

The draft law for the foreign service also includes support for a democratic system in accordance with the situation in each country.

[Begin recording] Defense of integration as a means of development and liberation of our people, the rejection of political intervention or interferences. Regarding ideological plurality, it supports the democratic system in accordance with the conditions of each country as a national process and not as an extranational process of coercion and impositions. It is anticolonialist and antiracist and wants solidary with all underprivileged countries of the world. [end recording]

Regarding Bolivian foreign policy, the foreign minister said: [Begin recording] Bolivian foreign policy advocates open and dynamic foreign relations, relations of interdependency and not of dependency! It advocates a doctrine of normalizing relations and not of nonrecognition, a doctrine that is inconsistent with our era of intercommunications and interdependency. It advocates a dynamic concept of normalization as a real process and not as a mere fact. [end recording]

Bolivia's relations with its neighbors should be along the following principles:

[Begin recording] Bolivian relations with its neighbors and other Latin American countries follow the principles of good neighborliness and mutual cooperation: provision of facilities for transportation and access to markets through national territory, integration of all regions and subregions, the opening of markets, an increase of joint efforts for negotiations, new mechanisms and supranational organizations to find quick and efficient solutions. The following are the proposals I made to the president due to the vacuum the Foreign Ministry has found in the inter-American system and the OAS. They are: the creation of multinational poles of development, a reciprocal regional transfer of technology, joint actions for foreign investments for the national benefit and a code of conduct for multinational enterprises, joint actions for the definition and practical application of a new international economic order. [end recording]

Foreign minister Rolon Anaya particularly emphasized the government's position regarding policies to get an outlet to the sea.

[Begin recording] The policy to regain our seacoast has been a constant concern of the Foreign Ministry and its main concepts have been laid out. These concepts involve plural, multinational and continental aspects which are necessary for the peace and security of the continent and trinatinal aspects in the direct interest of Bolivia, as the country most affected, and Peru and Chile as countries of the Pacific; and the implementation of resolutions No 426 and 481 of the 9th and 10th OAS general assemblies, which agree with the points of view of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

In accordance with these resolutions. the foreign ministry advocates opening of direct constructive contacts in the future and real resolutions without territorial compensation, as clearly stated by the president in accordance with the notes signed with Chile in 1950. [end recording]

Minister Rolon Anaya concluded that Bolivia's unwavering objective is to recover a sea coast.

[Begin recording] In conclusion, I would like to express Bolivia's unwavering objective of recovering the seacoast with its own sovereignty within a system of Bolivian, Peruvian and Chilean regional interests in a multinational pole of development of the Pacific. [end recording]

NATUSCH BUSCH WRITES LETTER TO GENERAL CAYOJA

PY232104 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jun (TELAM)--Gen Alberto Natusch Busch has delivered an extensive five-point letter to Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart, commander of the Bolivian Army, asking for the dismissal and not the substitution of Garcia Meza, not only from the Bolivian Government but from the armed forces.

The letter dated 10 June 1981 refers in item No 1 to the 16 days Natusch was Bolivian president in 1979 and gives an account of the activities of people who came to advise him with the purpose of getting a lot of quick money. Natusch writes that these are the people who are now the advisers and well-known men of Garcia Meza.

After an analysis of the present administration, General Natusch writes that the regime headed by Garcia Meza has created more repulsion in Bolivia and contempt abroad then ever before.

He then indicates that as a result of the decisions made by the current regime, the armed forces have become a cover for crimes and serious offenses whose perpetrators and beneficiaries are known.

Natusch, who denies he is a subvertor, indicates that the majority of officers of the armed forces reject the current situation. He also expressed admiration for young officers like Lt Col Emilio Lanza who headed an uprising against Garcia Meza, demanding he be relieved.

In conclusion, Natusch indicates that the armed forces have been divided between those who are persecuted and those who persecute, and that General Garcia Meza does not hesitate to create divisions between noncommissioned officers and soldiers and their commands by trying to get direct support, a situation which is practically a threat of disobedience.

Natusch writes: "There is no subvertor but a general of the republic who, with the right given me by my uniform and my rank, is asking you to order that the officers who have been persecuted, arrested or sent into exile return to their quarters because this is the first task of your command, a function which is not only that of directing but also protecting and safeguarding everything under the command without any exceptions."

He adds: "Resistance against despotism and immorality is heroism. Only after the really guilty ones have made the law and the courts instruments and accomplices of their desires through violence, fear and corruption, does it become a crime."

In conclusion, Natusch invites the commander of the army, and through him the comrades of the armed forces, to strongly unite; not to cover up but to straighten out; not to divide among ourselves the spoils of national poverty but to guide Bolivia to the pathways of justice, work and order.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ANEZ' COMMENTS IN LIMA

PY241826 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (TELAM)--"There is total agreement within the armed forces in order to decide, on a convenient date, on the replacement of the Bolivian president," declared the chief of staff of the Bolivian Army, Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, today. Anez was passing through Lima on his return to La Paz from Panama, where he had been invited by Gen Omar Torrijos.

General Anez responded to questions by the press and said that the political situation in Bolivia is absolutely peaceful and that the armed forces are working out the scheme for the presidential succession.

He said that Gen Garcia Meza has finished the first stage and another will begin as part of the program already outlined by the Bolivian Armed Forces.

He affirmed that it is necessary to create the necessary instruments for calling elections before instituting a democratic process, and he underlined that: "We estimate that the constitution, the electoral law and the political parties statute must be rewritten."

Later he affirmed that we cannot speak of elections, and he indicated that waiting is necessary because we have had the experience of three elections from which we got nothing at all and which left us worse off than before.

General Anez attributed this situation to the lack of maturity of the political parties, which with three opportunities had solved nothing. So we want to have the opportunity to make the democratic process viable with the participation of all citizens, he added.

ARMY COMMANDER CAYOJA TALKS TO FOREIGN REPORTERS

PY231825 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0115 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--It was officially reported today that next week the Bolivian Army will discharge about 20 officers of different ranks who are in some way involved in drug trafficking.

This announcement was made by Gen Humberto Cayoja, the Bolivian army commander, during a talk he held today at noon with international news correspondents.

During a luncheon he held today with almost 20 journalists of international news agencies and foreign newspapers Cayoja also discussed the Bolivian Army's views on the political future of Bolivia. He particularly noted the need for a deep structural change in Bolivia to leave the path opened for the new generations for what he said may be the establishment of the second republic.

He explained that the military embarked on the struggle against drug trafficking on their own initiative and not as a result of foreign pressures.

Cayoja also said he favors the enforcement of a liberal economic policy giving greater incentives to productive private enterprises and by promoting immigration on the bases of colonization programs for the defense of national sovereignty.

In his talk with foreign correspondents, Cayoja said that the Bolivian Army believes that there must be a complete reorganization of structures that may enable the birth of a second republic, but with a new mentality.

He added that political bosses should be eliminated in order to allow new leaders to emerge because one of the great problems of this nation is the lack of political leaders.

He explained that in order to do this, it will be necessary to write a new constitution, to change the electoral law and the political parties statute.

He also said that during the new phase of the process of national reconstruction, measures must also be taken to reorganize the state branches, particularly the Legislative and Judicial Branches.

He added that to carry this out, it will also be necessary to have the support of all sectors of the population because the people cannot be excluded from it.

According to the army, the personal leadership of political bosses, who have characterized political parties, must come to an end. He explained that this style of bosses has made Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo the permanent chiefs of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP), respectively, and that ever since the death of Mario Gutierrez, the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) has practically disappeared as a political party.

General Cayoja believes that the political, juridical, social and economic reorganization must be carried out in approximately 4 years.

He also announced that the armed forces junta of commanders will probably make a decision about the political future of the country next week.

He added that the junta must decide what is best for the national interest, although he explained that in this task undertaken by the armed forces, men are not the most important element.

President Luis Garcia Meza announced on 26 May that he will hand over the government to the man chosen by the armed forces as hig successor.

Cayoja explained that the junta of commanders will also study the president's announcement, although he did not say whether Garcia Meza's successor will be named.

The army commander said that a presidential change could favor Bolivia's foreign image, but it could damage its internal image.

PAMMO SAYS NAVY NOT WORKING 'POLITICALLY'

PY231245 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Navy Commander in Chief Rear Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez has reported that the navy command is preparing a detailed study on the country's political, economic and social situation which will be submitted to President Garcia Meza at a meeting to be held by the three commanders in chief, on a date which has not yet been established by the president.

When asked whether the navy already has a definite position regarding the presidential succession to take place on 6 August, the navy commander's categorical answer was: [Begin recording] The navy is not working politically. The navy is devoting itself to internal problems related to planning and implementing development projects in border areas. The political aspect is to be analyzed at the level of commander in chief. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES BEGIN ANALYSIS OF COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PY240313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 23 Jun 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian Armed Forces began the analysis of the economic, political, and social situation of the country to lay the foundation for the second phase of the so-called process of national reconstruction, a highly placed military leader announced today. The process was begun almost a year ago.

The commander of the navy, Rear Admiral Oscar Pammo, said that he received instructions from President Luis Garcia Meza to begin this analysis. It will be undertaken separately by the three branches of the armed forces.

PEASANT LEADER FLORES DETAINED AFTER SHOOTOUT

PY222235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jun (AFP)--Genaro Flores, the main leader of the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement (MRTK) and a member of the executive board of the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), was detailed last Friday, it was reported here today.

According to unconfirmed reports, several persons were wounded in a shootout that took place last Friday in Patacamaya, 100 km south of La Paz, between security service agents and peasant leaders.

While it is known that Genaro Flores was detained, it is not known if he was wounded.

It has also been reported that Flores is one of the main COB leaders remaining in the country since high-ranking COB leaders such as Juan Lechin Oquendo, Simon Reyes and others were forced to leave the country to go into exile.

It has been reported that several diplomatic missions, including the Papal Nucniature and the French Embassy, have offered their good offices to both to preserve Flores' physical integrity and to obtain his release.

Government Reports on Detention

PY240335 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text of communique issued by the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry in La Paz on 23 June]

[Text] In the face of tendentious rumors which are being spread with concealed purposes, the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry wants to state that:

Citizen Genaro Flores, who had entered the country clandestinely, was surprised on a street by security personnel and was wounded when he attempted to escape. At present, Flores is being treated at a local hospital.

GOVERNMENT URANIUM SUPPLY DEBATE CONTINUES

IPEN Confirms Reports

PY241302 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Col Hernani Amorin, director superintendent of the Nuclear and Energy Research Institute [IPEN], confirmed yesterday to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO the following: The National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] in July 1980 ordered a shipment of 70 tons of uranium dioxide to be processed and delivered, on a preestablished schedule through December this year. He also admitted a "coincidence" between the landing of two "Iraqi planes and the CNEN urgent order (demanding round-the-clock activity); the CNEN also confirmed that IPEN had received "as a gift" spare parts to build a uranium reprocessing laboratory. These reports had been published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO and denied by the government as "mere fantasies." In Rio de Janeiro, CNEN President Hervasio de Carvalho and Executive Director Rex Nazareth Alves were called to Brasilia by Planalto Palace on Sunday night.

Roger Richter, former IAEA inspector, stated in Washington that he was sure that Iraq was planning to manufacture atomic bombs using the reactor destroyed by Israel, with a secret production of plutonium not discovered by the international safeguards.

Paper Wants Affair Clarified

PY241804 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 81 p 3

[From "Notes and Information" page: Where the Question Stands Today!"]

[Excerpts] As though it were not enough for the government to remain silent, an offensive is beginning to be formed, we do not know by whom, under the pretext that our imagination was too unreal to deserve any attention from such circumspect officials. This offensive is intended to prove that none of the information we obtained from sources that are said to be ours alone can be substantiated. It is pitiful to see how they try through the most varied subterfuges to deflect the attention of the public from the main facts, by drawing attention to secondary facts.

Which are the main facts? We already reported [them], but they are worth repeating now that things are beginning to become confused: It is an absurdity, which is not our fault, to speak of uranium concentrated to 93 percent in Brazil. The facts are that on orders from above, the IPEN produced a quantity of uranium dioxide which was loaded on the Ilyushyn plane; that uranium was then to be irradiated in Iraq and returned to Brazil to be reprocessed to get plutonium. Furthermore, concerning the impure uranium which the IPEN converted into uranium dioxide, the irradiation of that uranium in the Iraqi reactor and the final reprocessing by IPEN were not subject to any kind of control by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

As we have said, our sources--which we maintain in secret as is our tradition--are very highly qualified.

There are many facts to be clarified, facts which affect the position of every Brazilian vis-a-vis the problems of utilization of nuclear devices for peaceful ends. The possession and explosion of such devices are allowed by the Tlatelolco Treaty, although they might be disapproved by the IAEA (United States and Soviet Union). [sentence as published] As long as these facts are not explained, we will continue to ferret out the truth.

Israeli Envoy Denies Charges

PY241411 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jun 81 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--On learning about the remarks made by the Itamaraty spokesman earlier, Israeli Ambassador to Brazil Sha'ul Ramati expressed surprise and made the following comments: The reports released by correspondent Mario Chimanovitch are ridiculous. I hope Brazil will not base its foreign policy on newspaper reports.

Ramati stressed the fact that "relations between Brazil and Israel are friendly," and added that his country's main concern is focused on Iraq: "What interest would Israel have in disseminating lies against Brazil, which would only adversely affect our relations?", the ambassador asked.

The ambassador also said that last week, when Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was visiting Senegal, he visited Itamaraty where he had the opportunity to discuss the possible supply of Brazilian uranium to Iraq: "I received from Itamaraty, through its Secretary General Baena Soares, assurances that Brazil has not supplied uranium to Iraq. We have accepted these explanations," he stated.

The Israeli ambassador said that he did not understand why Itamaraty has returned to the issue, even citing the possibility of negative effects on relations between his country and Brazil. Ramati feels that the one primarily responsible for this episode is correspondent Chimanovitch: "This reporter has been writing articles in a style unfavorable to Israel for some time now. More than once the embassy has addressed the board of the newspaper for which he works, complaining of that treatment."

Ramati also said that this correspondent would be the last person to be sought out by the Israeli secret service, namely because he is a professional whose work has only damaged relations between the two countries.

Israeli Letter to Saraiva

PY241513 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has confirmed the delivery of a letter addressed to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, which was handed over personally by Israeli Ambassador Sha'ul Ramati. The contents of that letter were revealed to correspondent Carlos Rodrigues by Pericas.

[Begin recording] In that letter the Israeli foreign ministers states that no functionary or agency of the Israeli Government has participated in spreading false information to damage Brazil. [end recording]

Government: Affair Closed

PY240103 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The presidential press secretary, Carlos Atila, has asserted that with the clarifications made by Planalto Palace and Itamaraty, the government considers the affair of the loading of uranium for Iraq to be closed.

Regarding the statements made by the director of the Energy and Nuclear Research Center of Sao Paulo [IPEN] to the effect that the National Nuclear Energy Commission had ordered a load of uranium dioxide from IPEN, the Planalto spokesman explained that isotope was ordered to reproduce radioactive material to be used in the functioning of its plant and for other peaceful purposes.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE SIGNS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

PY241817 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0650 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Jun (TELAM)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde has ratified three important international agreements, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reported. They are the international agreement of 1979 on natural rubber, which guarantees just treatment for rubber producers; the treaty forming the Andean parliament; and the treaty of friendship and cooperation with Brazil concluded in 1979, the documents for which will be exchanged on the occasion of the visit of President Joao Figueiredo, which will begin today.

Arias Stella added that this visit will permit a bilateral meeting between the two countries to consider themes pertinent to relations in the cultural, trade and political fields.

He indicated that it is not a meeting in which we can do anything but discuss issues of common interest to both countries, such as the development of the Amazon, among others.

JOURNALIST REPORTS ON AYACUCHO EARTHQUAKES

PY231741 Buenos Aire LATIN in Spanish 0633 GMT 23 Jun 81

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 Jun (LATIN)--Officials have reported that four earthquakes, two of them 5.5 and 6 degrees, respectively, on the Richter scale, shook the Andean city of Ayacucho yesterday, killing four people, destroying 200 houses and causing large material damage.

The first quake--5.5 degrees on the Richter scale--occurred at 1800 GMT, and the second one came 55 minutes later and was 6 degrees. The other two were jolts of minor intensity that occurred at 1945 and 1932 GMT.

Mariano Cavero, prefect of the Ayacucho Province, reported that President Fernando Belaunde Terry conveyed his concern and grief over the earthquake that shook Ayacucho.

Witnesses of the earthquake who arrived in Lima said that hundreds of people were going to spend the night outside, fearing new earth tremors but that officials, through radio stations and television, were calling on the people to remain calm.

Education officials suspended school activities yesterday until further orders, and the public administration reported that it will carry out partial activities. Business and bank activities would be normal. Prefect Cavero said that some roads to Ayacucho have been partially opened after earth slides from the hills blocked them.

The drinking water of the population of the metropolitan district of Ayacucho, Vinchos and San Pedro de Cachi was rationed to an hour daily because the main water canal was blocked by an earth slide during the first earthquake.

NEW ARMY COMMANDER INSTALLED TO REPLACE HOYOS

PY232132 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2120 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Otto Elespuru was installed today as commander in chief of the army. He suceeds Rafael Hoyos Rubio, who died in an aircraft accident.

RUMORS ON CHANGE OF AMBASSADOR TO U.S. DENIED

FL232045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Because of various news reports, published both in Mexico and the United States, regarding the impending change of the Mexican ambassador to Washington, the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat (Foreign Ministry) has released the following communique:

"It is not true that Ambassador Hugo B. Margain has resigned or is about to resign. The rumors are equally groundless that the Mexican Government has appointed or is about to appoint Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Jose Andres de Oteyza as ambassador to the U.S. Government. The Foreign Relations Secretariat does not know the origin of these rumors which are totally false."

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO

FL240050 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, today held a prolonged meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. The Cuban leader traveled to Mexico especially for the signing ceremony of Mexico's declaration on data processing, development and peace, which was prepared by distinguished personalities, scientists, technicians and officials from more than 20 countries.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ON MEETING WITH PRESIDENT

FL232154 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2052 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Planning is a priority task for any country, and Mexico's Comprehensive Development Plan (PGD) is recording impressive results at a time of economic crisis for the rest of the world. The statement was made by Spasoje Medenica, director of Yugoslavia's Federal Institute for Social Planning, in an interview at the conclusion of a meeting he held today with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at Los Pinos official residence.

The official stated that planning is a very important activity for rapidly overcoming problems faced by the peoples and for adopting measures which will work toward objectives and goals. Referring to the Comprehensive Development Plan which aims to maintain a growth rate of the Mexican economy of more than 8 percent annually, Medenica said that the rate of increase for most countries of the world is 1 percent.

He stressed that Mexico's PGD has an important element, the objective of increasing the per capita consumption rate by 4.5 percent, that is, raising the people's standard of living. He added that the PGD has a political platform which not only provides for production or economic planning but also includes important aspects of social development and political relations.

On another subject, he said Mexico and Yugoslavia are two developing countries which are forced to import foreign technology and methods to achieve the objectives of their own economic development, but that they should make good use of advances made nationally.

Finally, Medenica said that his country, as member of the Nonaligned Movement, works for the establishment of a new international economic order. Yugoslavia rates highly Mexico's efforts in that regard and believes that the Cancun summit meeting will make the North-South dialogue possible.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA GROWS

PA181826 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] According to statistics compiled by the Programing and Budget Secretariat, the balance of trade with Central America shows a growing positive balance in favor of Mexico. The study undertaken by the general coordinating office of the National Services of Statistics, Geography and Information indicates that in 1979 the surplus amounted to $123.7 million, while in 1980 it grew to $196.6 million. Last year Mexico exported $228 million worth of products and imported $32 million from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

FIRST QUARTER IMPORTS INCREASE, EXPORTS DECREASE

FL230123 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0058 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 22 Jun (NOTIMEX)--In the first 3 months of 1981, Mexico recorded a considerable increase in imports while exports decreased, a study by the Central Bank of Mexico points out. The document reports that in the first 3 months the deficit amounted to $124.1 million, compared to a surplus of $337.2 million in 1980.

ENVOY SAYS FRANCE WILL CONTINUE OIL PURCHASES

FL242208 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2108 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (NOTIMEX)--France's ambassador to Mexico, Jean Rene Bernard, has asserted that news about a reduction in his country's purchases of Mexican oil is not official at the conclusion of today's audience with President Jose Lopez Portillo. He explained that conversations between the French petroleum company and Mexican petroleum are continuing, and that his government wishes to strenghen cooperation between the two countries, above all other considerations.

The ambassador added that since yesterday France has had a new minister of industry, which is why it will take a few days to resolve the oil problem in a satisfactory manner from a political viewpoint. He said he believes that the European companies are having problems with the heavy type of crude oil because it is difficult to refine.

On another subject, Jean Rene Bernard asserted that the formation of a new French cabinet will not change the energy policy between Mexico and France and that, to the contrary, it would increase cooperation. He added that Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus had been president of "Renault," a state enterprise, for more than 20 years, and that he has expressed special interest in developing ties between Mexico and France.

Finally, he said the French Government intends to continue buying oil from Mexico and that there is no political problem, but that the obstacles are related to supply and the properties of delivered products.

HAVANA SCHEDULES 1983 DATA PROCESSING CONFERENCE

FL231920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1659 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 23 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Next decade's objective, when data processing will be incorporated into the policies of development, will be to guarantee to developing nations the protection of their borders and sovereignty by providing them access to the most modern and readily available methods, control and ways of transmitting information. This statement sums up the results of the preparation phase of the conference on data processing strategies and policies (SPIN-II), which will end today in Mexico. The conference will be held in Havana in 1983, sponsored by the Intergovernmental Data Processing office (IBI) and will be presided over by Fidel Castro, and will be attended by 100 governmental delegations, including chiefs of government.

In Mexico City, President Jose Lopez Portillo today will sign an appeal to chiefs of state and government wishing to join the initiatives of international cooperation in data processing. IBI Director General Fermin Bernasconi and Cuban Vice Minister Rodrigo Fernandez Monert agreed in characterizing present efforts as the political phase of the negotiations so that the Third World nations may define their national policies on data processing and may have access to more advanced and timely technologies in this field.

Fernandez Monert, President of Cuba's National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology, warned during yesterday's meeting in Acapulco that the transnational enterprises should make concrete offers to the general conference on the market which will open in the future. He asserted that Havana's SPIN-II and prior meetings are not directed against anyone, but are meant to help in attaining peace and detente.

The Intergovernmental Data Processing Office with headquarters in Rome is formed by 32 countries and has the support of international organizations such as UNESCO. Among its principles, which will probably be endorsed by the 100 nations invited to the Havana conference, providing the data processing technology for a country is a process that should be controlled by its own government, inasmuch as it has fundamental consequences on the establishment of an essential infrastructure for an efficient management by the state-nation.

EL SALVADOR

MORE THAN 100 GUERRILLAS MAY ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA232306 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Two guerrillas arrived at the military garrison in Potonico, 20 km southeast of Chalatenango, on Friday, saying that if their lives are spared, an entire guerrilla camp of more than 100 members will turn themselves over to the armed forces.

The camp, they reported, is located in an area between San Jose Cancasque and Potonico.

According to the Chalatenango military command, the two guerrillas said when they turned themselves in that they were seeking refuge under the amnesty granted by the government because they were "tired of going hungry, sleeping poorly, being sick and worrying about losing their lives all the time." They explained that the camp to which they belonged operates in the wilderness in Cerro Alto in San Jose Cancasque, Chalatenango Department.

"We turned ourselves over to the armed forces in accordance with an agreement by the majority of the members of the camp because if our lives are respected and we are given an opportunity to start over again, the entire camp will turn itself in, weapons and all," the guerrillas noted.

They also said that the camp is headed by a white, blond, brown-eyed foreigner who is tall and speaks Spanish very well. The others are from Cancasque, Potonico and other places in Chalatenango Department, they added.

"It is believed that the camp will be turned over in the next few days when those left behind see that their companeros' lives and their own are guaranteed," it was said.

FMLN Denies Army Reports

PA250334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Jun (AFP)--A supposed desertion of over 100 guerrillas, revealed yesterday by the Salvadoran army, was denied today by a spokesman of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

"The armed forces report is false," the rebel spokesman said. "It is merely intended to raise the morale of the troops which in recent days have suffered one setback after another."

Yesterday military sources stressed that "two guerrillas had surrendered to a garrison in Chalatenango claiming to be spokesmen with a proposal for surrender by a group of rebels located at a place known as Cerro el Alto."

The report added that "the guerrillas declared that their commander was a foreigner--without specifying his nationality--whom they described as tall, blond, white with light eyes, who speaks Spanish pretty well."

"Not one of our men has surrendered his arms," the FMLN spokesman emphasized. "This is particularly true now that the failure of enemy actions and the collapse of its forces; morale, together with the critical situation of the regime, have bolstered the morale of our popular army."

"There were no cases of desertion when conditions were adverse, and there are not any now that we have become a politico-military force, controlling a large part of the nation," concluded the spokesman of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Army Charged With Massacres

PA232235 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Here is a last minute report that we are receiving at Radio Venceremos:

Urgent: Reports from residents of San Sebastian, San Esteban Catarina, Santa Clara, San Idelfonso, San Isidro Cabanas as well as from travelers along the Inter-American Highway and the road that goes from Ilobasco to Sensuntepeque are reporting a criminal military siege that the genocidal army has been laying at El Carao, Amatitan Arriba, Amatitan Abajo, Cerros de San Pedro, El Jocote, La Burrera, Allanita, La Haciendita, Espinillo, Guayabillo, Guacamaya, San Jeronimo, Palo Grande, El Junquillo and Aradilla--all in San Vicente Department--since Friday, 19 June.

There are more than 5,000 people, mostly women, children and old people, in the area. They are victims of intense artillery fire from cannons, 105-mm howitzers and 60 and 81-mm mortars. In addition, they are also victims of an intense strafing from helicopter gunships, delivered by imperialism and attacks by infantry forces.

This criminal operation launched against the unarmed civilian population of this region in San Vicente Department demonstrates the unjustified cruelty of the enemy when it cannot strike against the forces of the army of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The informants noted that more than 150 shots from cannons and 105-mm howitzers were heard from Friday, 19 June up until Sunday, 21 June.

We are calling the attention of all the peoples of the world to this. We are issuing a call to all the democratic governments as well as the humanitarian organizations such as the international Red Cross, the Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, and the government and peoples of France, Mexico, the Netherlands and the other peace-loving people to intercede in order to avoid a new massacre against the Salvadoran people and to prevent more than 5,000 peasants, mostly women and children, from being victims of the shelling and the fratricidal strafing of the army of the Christian Democratic junta. These 5,000 people have been fleeing and sleeping in the forests under heavy rains for several days. They have no food or medicine and for this reason, many of them are sick.

We repeat: We are issuing a call on behalf of the Salvadoran people so that the democratic and peace-loving peoples and governments as well as the humanitarian organizations of the world intercede and help to stop this new massacre that the Christian Democratic junta has unleashed against the residents of San Vicente Department.

Paracentral Front Combat

PA230451 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN; no date, place given--read by announcer]

[Text] At 0800 on 19 June, the enemy started to invade our area north of San Vicente Department in this Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. This invasion started with 81-mm mortar and howitzer crossfire in the area northeast of San Isidro hills, Cabanas Department, and in the west, in San Sebastian hills, San Vicente Department. Then an infantry attack was carried out in the northern area of this region along Titihuapa River, between San Vicente and Cabanas Departments.

Approximately 500 enemy soldiers participated in this attack and maintained intense fire with rifles, 30-50 machineguns, grenades and artillery. The fighting lasted until 1900. The enemy casualties were not confirmed because of the location of the terrain, but we think we inflicted 10 casualties. It was also noted that they dragged some of the wounded away with them and there were constant passes by a helicopter which made three trips during that day. This helicopter dropped bombs on its last trip.

We had two casualties: one dead and one wounded. The forces that attacked us came from Poporopatre, Cabanas Department. Heavy bombing continued today, especially against the houses of the civilian population of our area--old people, women and children. This rain of mortar fire is being carried out indiscriminately.

We are denouncing in front of the peoples of El Salvador and the world the beginning of mortar attacks against houses of the unarmed population as a reprisal for the defeat that our forces have dealt the military-Christian Democratic junta. We are still maintaining our positions and our forces are keeping a high, solid, revolutionary and combative morale. Our sole aim is to fight the enemy to the finish.

Troop Movements Toward Volcano

PA230323 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] San Vicente, 20 Jun--Combined armed forces troops were dispatched from the 5th infantry brigade of this city to the north, to the area of the San Pedro hills, La Haciendita, Los Ayalita, El Chilillo of San Esteban Catarina and San Geronimo and other cantons in Santa Clara. According to unofficial sources, these forces are to fight extremists who are concentrated in fortified guerrilla camps.

On being questioned, the headquarters of the 5th brigade did not confirm the information supplied by sources linked to the armed forces. However it was reported that this troop movement would culminate at Chichontepec Volcano where, after a rest, the soldiers will continue the "combing operation" that has been used to dislodge subversives and to dismantle camps in the area of the volcano.

It was also explained that the reactivation of the troops is in response to the extremists' attack on this city early on the morning of the 18th.

Another source from the military garrison here in this departmental capital reported that in the area known as "Bajos de Tecoluca" another search operation is underway to dislodge extremists cells. The source said that soldiers from the garrisons in the area were involved in this operation, particularly troops from the garrisons at La Paz, San Vincente and Cuzcatlan, which were reinforced by special units from brigades and detachments from other areas.

Finally, it was reported that the continuation of the "combing operation" mentioned by the defense minister has been entrusted to soldiers from two armed forces garrisons who will remain on Chichontepec Volcano to complete mopping up extremists and to prevent cells from other regions from regrouping there.

Attacks in Capital

PA230442 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador--A squad of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has just reported an action against army forces in San Salvador.

The companeros reported that on Friday, 18 June [as heard], they attacked an army truck that was transporting troops in front of El Camino Real Hotel. It was reported that a bazooka shot was aimed at the truck but unfortunately missed the target. So our forces became involved in a clash with the enemy forces. The report concludes by saying that after carrying out the harassment action in front of El Camino Real Hotel, the companeros withdrew without any problems. It has been impossible to establish how many casualties were inflicted on the enemy soldiers as they were taken away in the truck.

Meanwhile, spokesmen of the dictatorship admitted that a convoy was ambushed near the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University. They reported that several soldiers were wounded, but the exact number was not stated. The spokesmen of the dictatorship also reported that a Claymore mine exploded yesterday as an army convoy passed near this university.

In this way our people in San Salvador are becoming active again against the military dictatorship.

FMLN on Mid-June Ambushes

PA231403 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[War bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN; no date, place given--read by announcer]

[Text] At 1430 on Wednesday, 17 June, an FMLN squad on a patrol mission between Osicala and Guanacaste in Morazan Department clashed with a patrol of plainclothesmen. The fighting lasted 30 minutes during which our force killed one and wounded two. On this occasion our people recovered a Czechoslovak rifle and 300 7-mm cartridges.

On 19 June 1981, the year of people's victories, a National Guard patrol was ambushed in Los Altos, Cerro Pando Canton, Meanguera jurisdiction also in Morazan Department. This fighting lasted 2 hours, from 1300 until 1500. This occurred at a time when a patrol of our forces was on a mission. The enemy fled in disarray to Meanguera. We have confirmed that we inflicted six casualties on the National Guard. Our combatants retreated in order without any casualties.

We recently reported on the reactivation of the people's actions in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. We noted the 35 casualties that we inflicted on the enemy in that area.

Today, we are receiving new reports: at 1515 on 18 June, an FMLN squad was involved in a patrol mission in a place known as El Lindero on the coastal road, Usulutan Department. Our forces surprised an enemy group that was retreating. An attack was carried out and we inflicted three casualties. Our forces withdrew without any casualties. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall overcome!

Cabanas, San Vicente Attacks

PA221924 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Army troops have surrounded several cities and towns of the Cabanas and San Vicente Departments to prevent reinforcements from going to the guerrilla camps in the area, where a "cleanup operation" was started on Friday.

Military sources told ACAN-EFE today that the combined forces from several garrisons, who are participating in the operation, have not yet arrived at the exact spots where they suspect that the rebel camps are located and that for the time being the troops are remaining close by to stop the guerrilla movements.

The leftists, who have identified themselves as members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), built those camps several months ago with cement walls and deep ditches to protect themselves from attacks by regular troops.

The military sources have not yet disclosed the number of casualties of the operations of San Vicente and Cabanas.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT TO BLOCK ARMS PASSAGE TO EL SALVADOR

PA241525 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1152 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan national Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara announced today that the Guatemalan army has taken special measures to prevent arms transshipments to the Salvadoran guerrillas. "We are determined to prevent the smuggling of weapons to El Salvador, although we believe the Salvadoran guerrillas use other more direct and shorter paths across other borders," the minister added.

During his recent brief visit to Guatemala City, Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said that "the subversive elements are sending weapons to the guerrillas across the Guatemalan borders."

While announcing the border controls, General Guevara also said he has not agreed to be a presidential candidate for the Guatemalan elections slated for March 1982. Guevara had been mentioned as a possible candidate of the progovernment parties (the Revolutionary and the Democratic Institutional Parties).

GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS REPORT FROM HAVANA

PA232345 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] According to a news bulletin released by a representative of the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations in Havana, the popular war has spread to 19 of the 22 Guatemalan departments. The bulletin added that the guerrilla forces inflicted more than 660 casualties on the army and the repressive forces, while only 11 revolutionary combatants lost their lives from 29 April to 18 May.

For its part, a press communique issued by the People's Guerrilla Army noted that this organization inflicted 119 casualties on the enemy from 17 May to 1 June. These casualties included several army officers, officials of the dictatorship and informers.

Meanwhile, on 10 June, the 31 January Peoples Front denounced the kidnapping of Father Luis Eduardo Pellecer, who is linked to the revolutionary struggle that is underway in Guatemala. The priest was kidnapped by members of a paramilitary organization and his whereabouts are unknown.

HONDURAS

ARMY REPORTS NICARAGUANS LAUNCH BORDER ATTACK

PA241847 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1749 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Troops from neighboring Nicaragua have entered Honduran territory and attacked a remote border post, the Honduran army reported today. The army reported that close to 35 Sandinist soldiers attacked the post of Cifuentes with submachinegun fire for nearly half an hour yesterday. There were no Honduran troops there at the time and no casualties were reported.

NICARAGUA

FORUM ONNATIONAL PROBLEMS CONTINUES 21 JUNE

PA231634 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1532 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Discussion at the forum on national problems by government delegates: Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, coordinator of the government delegation; Nathan Sevilla of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Gustavo Tablada of the Socialist Party; government alternate delegates Alejandro Gutierrez of the People's Action Movement, Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party, Edgard Macias and Ulises Somarriba; opposition delegates Donald Castillo, coordinator; Alvaro Jerez of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Adan Fletes, chairman of the Social Christian Party; and alternate delegates Jose Davila of the Social Christian Party, Roberto Urros, Ramiro Sacasa of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement and Guillermo Potoy of the Social Democratic Party; with moderator Julian Corrales--live]

[Excerpts] [Jerez] We, the democratic sectors who support the revolution but who disagree with the way it is being conducted, agree with certain statements by Companero Alejandro Gutierrez of the group that supports the way the FSLN is conducting the revolution, regarding some points. In the first place I do not know why Companero Gutierrez speaks of reformism when there has been a revolution in this country. It was a revolution to which all Nicaraguans contributed. They contributed to its creation and are contributing toward its consolidation.

We must understand, however, that all this talk about reforms refers to countries where the revolution is being carried out more slowly and in a way that must lead to progressive reforms of their social, political, and economic systems. When he refers to revolution, it seems to me that he is straying somewhat from the concept of revolution that we have had, because to him revolution is held within a specific ideological concept. We believe reforms must be made, always maintaining certain basic points that every revolution should contain so it can be supported by all Nicaraguans. Those basic points are contained in the program of the Government of National Reconstruction and in the basic charter of Nicaraguan rights and guarantees. Among these, I would like to mention the following:

1. These reforms represent unconditional equality for all Nicaraguans.

2. Freedom of action and belief except for the limitations contained in Article 19 of the basic charter of Nicaraguan rights and guarantees.

3. Members of the national army will not be allowed to engage in political campaigning while on active duty. Article 25, paragraph 6. Freedom, justice, and peace are based on the acknowledgment and affirmation of the individuals' and community's basic rights, the people having the right to freely determine their political path and to provide their social, economic, and cultural development. Articles 33 and 45.

[No number 4 given]

5. There will be no death penalty in Nicaragua. Article 5.

6. All citizens will have equal rights in the country's political, economic and social life. Article 25, paragraph 2.

7. No one can be subjected to coercive measures to impair his freedom of thought, conscience or religion, nor can his right be denied to choose the religion or creed of his preference. Article 19.

8. Citizens are free to organize political parties and labor organizations, to submit written demands, to vote, to be elected and to freely express their thoughts. Article 25.

9. Every person has the right to an education with all respect due to the parents' desires. Article 40, paragraph 4.

10. All citizens have the right to a job and duty to a job. Article 29.

In summary, the life, dignity and conscience of a person come before the [interests of] state. The state should establish proper conditions in which a person can develop in a pluralist, democratic, community environment in which he is responsible for his acts and in which power is controlled and conforms ethically to defend freedom, security and justice--a power whose authority is based on moral qualifications and spiritual honesty.

These conditions are contained in the government program, in the basic statute of rights and in the regulations and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people, which had been disregarded due to the internationalist intervention and to foreign powers alien to our way of life. This represents the Nicaraguan revolution in its democratic, popular and anti-imperialist concept. There is no political system that can justify the restriction of man's freedom and rights. To sum up, if we should carry out the democratic process and the changes we have talked about, which Companero Alejandro Gutierrez has admitted as good, I think we are about to reach some understanding in a climate of democracy, freedom and nationalism. Thank you.

[Corrales] Dr Jerez, could we have a photocopy made of the document and use it as a working paper? We could have it done immediately.

[Sevilla] As I see it, some points of agreement have been reached from what Companero Gutierrez has said on behalf of the forces of the revolution and Alvaro Jerez for the parties opposed to the process. However, there are concepts which undoubtedly require more clarification so that the points on which there is an agreement do not look superficial, do not appear to be mere words or a piece of wet paper, but contribute instead to moving the discussion forward and not just recognizing the need of the revolution and rejecting reformism. If rejecting reformism, as Alvaro Jerez has pointed out, is not just a matter of words but definitely a conviction of all the parties that are discussing these points, we will have to admit that really there is no logical sequence in rejecting reformism and still saying the things Alvaro Jerez is saying.

For example, when he criticizes the positions of the parties of the revolution, he says we do not want an enslaving revolution but one that is humane and strictly Nicaraguan. We do not see why he should present it as a way of doing justice to freedom and accusing the revolutionary forces of seeking revolutions to enslave the people when what we have presented contains the leitmotiv, the essence and the main reason, which made possible the abolishment of the enslaving and inhuman nature of the former regime and provided the Nicaraguans with the means to carry out a genuine and true revolution.

When for example you talk of the reasons for inhumanity, social inequalities and foreign oppression that have prevented the Nicaraguans from carrying out their own revolution, a strictly Nicaraguan revolution, using experience obtained from the rest of the world, but allowing the Nicaraguans to carry out their own revolutionary project, we find that we agree on those reasons and that you agree with us on the main causes if inhumanity, of exploitation, economic problems and the exploitation of man by man. If we agree on these things, then we can find an answer to the causes of enslavement, inhumanity, and say that the revolution is aimed at eliminating these causes.

When Alvaro Jerez advocates, on behalf of the dissident parties, the government program and the basic statute, we see there the possibility of agreement, particularly because the government program and the basic statute are the legal pillars of the national reconstruction process. Besides, we have seen that when you speak of the basic statute, sometimes you do it in unilateral manner. You take some things in the basic statute out of context. The basic statute has a dynamic element, that is, something that produces changes, as pointed out in article 2, which says that the National Reconstruction junta has the power to adopt measures for the progress of the revolution according to the needs and demands of the people and according to the strategic objective of carrying out the revolution. This is the main element of the basic statute, its transforming element.

However, if we adhere to a statist spirit, we fall into conservativism. We hope you don't want this. Speaking of the unconditional freedom of the Nicaraguans, we promote the idea that there cannot be unconditional freedom if the privileges of the dominating classes are defended. This means we must again agree that we have to fight against the exploitation of man by man. Freedom of worship is recognized fully. There are some restrictions on the political rights of the soldiers because they are soldiers of the people, revolutionary ones. The revolution even shows its generosity by eliminating capital punishment. It is said that nobody can be persecuted for his ideas or religion. Being a counterrevolutionary is a different thing. Nobody can be persecuted for his ideas, except of course if he engages in criminal acts against the security of the revolutionary state or revolutionary power.

Freedom of labor unions, a right to education, a right to work are all recognized. There we have another important thing: If the basic statute, rights and guarantees speak of the right to work, then how could there be a right to work in this country if we do not solve the basic problems of economic reconstruction, if we do not overcome the legacy of crisis, of prostration in which the Somozist dictatorship left us, the looting of recent times? If we do not solve this and settle accounts with the elements who today still avail themselves of the generous conditions of the revolution and the needs expressed to promote a mixed economy, and instead of being loyal to the interests of the people and of the entire nation, they take capital out, then how can we guarantee the right to work?

Further on it says the state should create conditions that will enable the people to enjoy all of these benefits. Alvaro Jerez has just read that. Then we find it is inconsistent to attack the state when the state is strengthening its role within the organization and development of production, of the national economy, and is accused of being the largest latifundium, of being a boss state?

We consider it inconsistent for Alvaro Jerez to speak against internationalists in the name of freedom and human rights. If one is going to guarantee the rights of man, it should not be done within a narrow and petty framework but within a universal framework. All citizens of the world who are in Nicaragua should enjoy the same rights. This is established in the rights and guarantees of the citizens. It is provided for in the basic laws of the country.

However, it is something else to determine who is to be called an internationalist. I see many CIA agents crowding the streets of Managua, spying. They are not internationalists. The internationalists are those who are giving classes in the remote areas of the country, the doctors who go where Alvaro Jerez does not go. The internationalists are those who made sacrifices for our people during the insurrection. They left their country, their comfort, and came here to risk their lives. In this regard all citizens who cooperated in the past and are today participating in the revolution have rights here.

[Davila] I wish to comment briefly on Alejandro's approach to the subject of revolution or reformism. I see his approach as absolutely divorced from reality. He seems to think we are in another country. He ignores the fact that there has been a revolution here and that we are here to see just how that revolution can serve the Nicaraguan people. I say this because this approach of saying "either revolution or reformism" is used by all Marxist-Leninists parties throughout the world at this time. He is carelessly ignoring.... [sentence incomplete] It seems to me that he is viewing the Nicaraguan revolution simply as a step toward what he hopes will come in the future. This is how I interpret his view.

I have serious doubts about some points he has mentioned. I say a Nicaraguan revolution has already taken place here. What we Nicaraguans, repeat Nicaraguans, have to do now is determine which changes will be most beneficial to our country, to our citizens and to the Nicaraguan people in general. For example, I do not consider it to be revolutionary for the property that belonged to Somoza and all the other thieves that supported him to now be in the hands of the state. That is not revolutionary.

It would have been revolutionary for that property to have been transferred to the hands of the workers through self-help programs which are more advanced than the Marxist-Leninist state property schemes that are already on the decline.

If there was a hegemonic party in the past that sought to be the sole party, I doubt that it is revolutionary now for there to be another party, of a different ideology, showing signs of also wanting to be hegemonistic. I doubt that is revolutionary.

I also doubt it is revolutionary for our foreign policy to have formerly been aligned with the United States and for us now to lack true nonalignment. I doubt that is revolutionary.

I greatly doubt that it is revolutionary for the workers to be unable to struggle now for their demands, because since the state is the people and the governing party is the people, the state and the party are the ones who decide in the name of the workers just how far they can go. That is an amendment mentioned yesterday by Donald Castillo.

Therefore a number of things have occurred here that I do not call revolutionary. I say these represent a different ideological persuasion. Of course, that is indisputable, but those changes are not revolutionary. Revolutionary changes are truly deep-seated changes that represent a complete change from the past, not changes that take us from a system of exploitation, a capitalist system like the one that existed, to another state system that has been demonstrated in 1/3 of the world to be ineffective for solving problems.

I see a great danger in the matter of the internationalists.

I was also concerned when your side said that the plan is democratic, popular and anti-imperialist and forgot to say nationalistic, which was the cornerstone of Sandino's thinking. All this is cause for concern, and for this reason I do not agree with Alejandro Gutierrez' viewpoint. I feel the people's choice is not between revolution or reformism, but rather between a democratic revolution or a totalitarian one. Those are the choices facing the Nicaraguan people.

[?Nunez] At this point I wish to make two specific comments. The first is that I have noticed that none of the statements have mentioned what, in my opinion, are points that should definitely be brought out, particular points in all the sessions on which there is more or less some agreement. These are particular points, but I think this is one of the characteristics that distinguishes this forum.

At this moment I will not try to express an opinion about what all the companeros who have spoken have said. I only wish to state the following: Companero Devila usually resorts to arguments with which he runs the risk of seeming ridiculous. Every now and then Companero Davila rends his clothes and appears with his face contorted with terror in the face of the possible threat of Marxism, a position that is no more than a simple justification, a simple argument, because even the most prominent scientists in the most advanced countries study Marxism and are thoroughly familiar with it, even if only from the viewpoint of the interests that are raised to neutralize it. I do not see why the companero assumes this attitude of fear, terror and fright.

[Fletes] We have here a proposal presented by my friend Alejandro that seems to be a copy or a transplant operation. I have not really found a Nicaraguan form of analysis. Nicaragua's dilemma isn't between reformism and revolution. It is rather, like Jose Davila said, between democratic and an antidemocratic regime. To us, social changes make sense if they seek to benefit human beings and the common good. We value social changes on this basis.

The revolutionary process can be divided easily into two phases: The first phase would be from 1979 to the next elections, that will change or confirm the current leadership. That first phase would be defined by the fundamental statute of the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans and by the program of the Government of National Reconstruction. That would be the first phase of the revolutionary process. It does not have a specific ideological connotation, but a pluralistic concept which is not being fulfilled. The goal in this phase is to achieve this fulfillment.

The second phase of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process would emerge beginning with the people's election of the new leadership or confirmation of the previous leadership if they so desire. I think that in that phase the people would begin to discuss the possible ideological alternatives that the revolutionary process would follow. Not until then would it be justified for the winning party, for example, a social democratic organization, to lead the country along social democratic lines. If a communist group won, then it would lead the country along communist lines. That phase can not begin before the Nicaraguan people make that decision.

[Tablada] For us, no revolution can be enslaving if it is really a revolution. There can be a military putsch or a revolt. However, a revolution that changes the social, economic and political structures of a society, which is aimed at the total liberation of the people and the solution of the problems of the neglected sectors cannot in any way be an enslaving revolution. On the contrary, a revolution is an eminently liberating phenomenon in the social, economic and political sectors. It is not true--and we who work directly with the workers in Nicaragua say this--that the workers in Nicaragua are restricted in their manner of struggle. For the first time in many years the Nicaraguan working class has two essential rights. First of all, the workers have the right to organize, and it is very evident that the working class has been organizing since 1979. A large number of union organizations have emerged and the Nicaraguan working class at this time has a high level of organization. Although the organization is not yet perfect, it is becoming increasingly efficient. Second, the working class has been struggling constantly for its demands in the economic, social and political fields.

Looking at specific actions, we must state that this labor struggle was carried out during the dictatorship in a very specific way because it was a state that was completely antagonistic to the interests of the working class. In this revolutionary process we find a state that is not the represser of the workers. In my statement yesterday about democracy I said clearly that state institutions have been established that make it easier for the workers to develop their levels of organization in order to make more effective their representation and, what is more important, their participation.

Regarding the nationalist aspect of which Jose Davila spoke and which Adan also mentioned, the statement on anti-imperialism that we presented yesterday specifically stated that the rescue of our nationality, culture and traits as a people is the sovereign decision of this revolutionary process.

[Castillo] I don't know, but sometimes I'm embarrassed that I have to say practically what I said before. What Tablada has said is not completely true. In some sectors, there are workers' confederations but in others there aren't. I said yesterday regarding the reform of article 22 of the labor code--if this isn't true let Labor Deputy Minister Companero Oscar Macias deny this--that it states that only the Labor Ministry can (?guarantee) that a collective contract will be signed. As a result of that reform, it is not only the workers and management who negotiate but the Labor Ministry which has to say what is and is not included.

[Gutierrez] When I spoke earlier, I pointed out that I feared that I was making some gratuitous concessions by saying that the other sector is reformist. I continue to have this fear because effectively there has not been any specific focus--unfortunately not even by the representative of a union organization such as the Nicaraguan Workers Federation--on progressive and vanguard positions in favor of the workers. It seems he prefers abstract statements in favor of the interests of the businessmen instead of specific analysis of the demands that can benefit the workers.

[Corrales] We issue a call to all the companeros participating in the forum to stay on the topic.

[Gutierrez] It has been said that our view on the problem of reformism and revolution has not been understood. I want to continue speaking on this. In Nicaragua there has been a process of deep changes and revolutionary transformations. A revolution has taken place here. However, this revolutionary process has to overcome a number of limitations and delays. The revolution even has to undertake reforms that a number of sectors did not carry out or dare to promote in the past. These included the struggle for agrarian reform, the industrialization of the country, the defeat of imperialist interference and so forth. Therefore, the revolution also has to promote a number of basic changes and reforms. In this revolutionary process, it is also necessary to carry out some changes of this type for the well-being of the people, for national development, for the independence of our country.

I want to insist again that the problem here is not whether we agree or disagree on Marxism-Leninism. I think that would be Byzantine. I could not expect from the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] an agreement with my party about Marxism-Leninism. I would not even accept a discussion in the forum on that subject because I am aware of their position, how are they going to be in agreement with Marxism-Leninism, the most advanced theory in society, which calls for the full emancipation of the workers. That is not possible. And why should I expect them to stop attacking Marxism-Leninism, denying the essence and dialectics of its permanently transforming and renovating capacity. That is not what we are going to discuss in this area. No.

We cannot evade our historic commitment to resolve the backwardness of these people here by saying: I do not agree with socialism and communism or with Marxism-Leninism. Commitments are being evaded here because there are some who do not agree with the social and national development and with the basic transformations being proposed by the revolutionary process in this democratic, popular and anti-imperialist phase. The most elementary patriotic sentiments are going to be betrayed here because the tasks that we are proposing, the basic, minimal tasks, are not socialist transformations, but rather are changes for the defense of a process that seeks the benefit and the national development of our country.

In closing, I believe that the great problem of just how the changeover will take place has already been discussed by either Alvaro Jerez or Adan [Fletes]. There will be an electoral process in Nicaragua and the forces that are struggling for Marxism are going to participate.

All I ask is that when that happens, there will be respect for the certain victory of the forces who are working for the development of this revolution and that people will not go abroad later to ask for a blockade and aggression against Nicaragua because the process has been strengthened. That is all.

[Urros] On listening to Alejandro Gutierrez, our people must be confused and terrified at this time by his very totalitarian attitudes. Our people do not expect attitudes of this kind in this national forum, but rather conciliatory attitudes which seek national coexistence.

How he has manipulated the fact that there was talk about the 2.5 [number as heard] inhabitants. Has he not spoken on many occasions of all Nicaraguans? Why does he now want to say that we are including the genocidal guardsmen, when our people are well aware of how we fought against the dictatorship and how we have condemned those Somozist guardsmen, and we do not want them to come out of jail because we want them to pay for their crimes.

He says he would not reach any agreement with the MDN. We would reach agreements with him if he were to assume realistic positions that will benefit our people, through authentic, true transformations.

However, we would like to turn to the topic at hand, to speak specificially of the proposal made by Alejandro Gutierrez during his first speech. I am going to make some comments on what I managed to understand from his statements.

First, he said that we should work for the demands of the workers or of the great masses that have been exploited by the oligarchy. We agree that we should work for those demands. However, we should not shift from the exploitation by the oligarchy to exploitation by state capitalism. Instead, we should make a joint effort to have the people actively participate and to have the people benefit from the achievements of the revolution. While it is true that we agree that the state should control certain communications media [as heard] that affect the community, we do not agree that the state should seek to centralize all the means of production because the private sector has proved that it is efficient at these activities, much more so than the government.

We also think that the workers should actively participate in all these achievements, that they should have incentives to produce and that those incentives should be reaping direct benefits from their own efforts instead of having everything fall into the hands of the state.

Regarding the second point that he mentions, of working to strengthen the mechanisms of the revolution, we are in agreement. However, we agree with this if those mechanisms are framed within the government program that brought about the unity of all the national sectors, if those mechanisms are going to allow us to have the true pluralism that we have mentioned so often here, the freedom and the social justice desired by our people.

He says that we should work to eliminate obstacles, to eliminate large landed estates. However, we ask them: Are you willing to turn over those estates to the workers instead of turning them over to the state?

When we refer to his fourth point, that we should confront the counterrevolution, we agree and we have stated on many occasions that we are opposed to all counterrevolutionary actions and that is why there should be a real national unity in a very objective form, in a form in which we would all be willing to do something for our people because national unity will be the force that ends all counterrevolutionary action.

He also said that the businessmen should open their accounting ledgers. We understood that the ledgers of the businessmen are available, that is, the books of the progressive businessmen who have remained to work in this revolution.

He also talked about being willing to condemn the genocide in El Salvador. We have condemned genocide in any form and we will continue to condemn it at any time.

He also said that we should work for agrarian reform. We agree that it is necessary to work toward agrarian reform and to give the peasant access to the land, to work for a true agrarian reform in which the worker is the owner of his parcel of land, either in a cooperative or in whatever form is most appropriate.

He also said that the businessmen should support the economic plans. I can only say to him that not only should the businessman support the economic plans, but the government should also take the private sector into account, allowing it to actively participate in those plans and in carrying them out.

He also spoke of defending the achievements of the revolution. We have come here to defend those achievements, but they must be the true achievements of the people, achievements in which we all participate in a pluralistic manner and in which we can find the solution of national coexistence that we are seeking in this national forum. That is all.

[Coronado] When the Independent Liberal Party, even before the triumph of the revolution, advocated a united position regarding the overthrow of the dictatorship, from that moment on it assumed a solemn commitment to the people: the commitment to harmonize those criteria that would benefit the Nicaraguan people.

It is up to the revolutionary forces to make that correlation of forces a reality as soon as possible, because the people have experienced over 145 years of hunger and misery while seeking to take power.

That is why the first two articles of the statutes of the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans are expressly devoted to the validity of the following principles: The Nicaraguan people have the right to be able to make completely free decisions to establish their political system and thereby promote their economic, social and cultural development. The revolution has been constantly hammering on these three areas because economic, social and cultural development has not yet been achieved by the Nicaraguan people. When these tasks are being faced, it is necessary to gather together forces that may jointly provide a vigorous, wise solution to these problems.

However, what happens when an attempt is made to provide solutions? There tends to be a return to the old scheme of things in which some groups see democracy as the people's power for the benefit of a minority, while others see democracy as the people's power to benefit the majority.

Mental attitudes have been formed that must be broken down. We, as independent liberals, have historic premises that have united us and have given us prominence in the present historical context. These premises are based on anti-imperialism, antidependence and antioligarchy. Until these are achieved, economic, social and cultural development will not be a reality for our people.

Therefore, we are at a point in history in which it is necessary to define our positons. You are faced with the challenge and the opportunity to help to change that correlation of forces, to change the unjust social form of production that existed previously in order to pass on the benefits of this revolution to the great majority.

[Fletes] There is somthing that has been mentioned here, a practical, not theoretical, matter, namely that this phase of the revolutionary process is committed to the basic statutes, the program of government and the statute on the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans.

In my opinion, in this phase of the revolutionary process, the provisions of those documents have not been fulfilled. We criticize some things because they constitute violations of the program of government, of the basic statute and the statute on the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans. The problem with those documents is not whether the things prescribed there are good. The issue is whether the good things that are prescribed there are being complied with. That is the great problem between theory and practice. It is useless for something to be expressed in a way that is acceptable to everyone in theory, if in practice it does not funciton. This is the great problem we face in this phase.

We have emphasized that in this phase of the revolutionary process, there cannot be an ideological appropriation of the process, either by the Social Christians, or the Communists, or the Liberals or the Conservatives. This would be improper. To try to impose a specific ideological connotation on this phase, whatever the ideology--let us say Christian socialism--would be contrary to the program of government and to those documents and would be a deviation from the revolutionary process, no matter how legitimate one considers his own concepts to be.

We want the revolutionary process to be strengthened within this context, within these general guidelines that have been established and, when we have the opportunity, to have the people decide what ideological path they prefer. Let them choose it freely. However, so far, the people have not made the decision. The people have another framework.

Undoubtedly, although there have been 2 years of government, we could say that there is still some time ahead for us to try to fulfill these pledges. We think that could be the solution resulting from this forum: to affirm these ideas in reality. To some who have a very advanced revolutionary concept, this could seem to be reformism. However, given the present structure existing in our country, anyone who has a concept of the meaning of revolution would consider this to be a very advanced stage of revolution if these ideas were to be made a reality.

Therefore, one resolution reached by the forum could be that we all agree to carry out a revolutionary process that is Nicaraguan and original and that in this phase of the process there will be no room for any specific ideological connotation. If we agree on this, then I think that we will have reached a general agreement that would make it easier for us to reach specific agreements.

[Altamirano] I would like to say the following: The political revolution is one thing and the social revolution is another. The social revolution radically changes the economic relations of production among men and installs a new mode of production and a new type of production relations. In this country, the social revolution has not yet taken place.

There are all kinds of reforms. There are reforms that promote the development of the process that we have chosen and there are reforms that seek to prevent the advance of the process. What reforms are acceptable and good for the process? Those that stimulate. Where is reformism? In those reforms that hinder, deny and seek to halt the revolution.

From this viewpoint, I wish to say to you that it is good to note the most important tasks of the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution. We invite you to find points of agreement in order to work for these basic reforms of the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution.

1. The first reform needed is a profound agrarian reform that eliminates large idle landholdings, that gives the land to the peasants, that serves as a basis for the development of productive sectors, and that serves as a basis for the development of commerce and industry for the benefit of the country's economic development and the social progress of workers.

2. It is necessary to punish those who drain capital from enterprises and punish them by confiscating those enterprises in order to guarantee the good development of production and productivity. This is a democratic, patriotic and popular necessity.

3. It is necessary to nationalize the basic areas that serve to produce foreign exchange, like every progressive country does. The Arab national liberation countries [as heard] and the capitalist countries of Latin America which are developing independently, like Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador find oil to be their main source of foreign exchange and, although they are capitalistic and countries dominated by the bourgeoisie, they have proceeded to nationalize oil. In Nicaragua, our oil is cotton, coffee and the cattle industry and it is necessary to nationalize production in these areas, since they are the basic sources of foreign exchange, for the good of the national economy.

It is also necessary to think about saving the country from the tragic and disastrous foreign debt inherited from Somoza. First it was used to attack our people, to oppress our people and to open the doors to the development of neocolonialism that came to sack Nicaragua. The people want that debt to be disregarded, but the people want support and backing in order to have enough strength to guarantee that act of independence and sovereignty.

We need a new legal system here to guarantee the changes and put an end to the laws of monopolist inspiration and vestiges of feudalism. The laws must be put in line with the new social changes that the workers demand and for which they are struggling.

Finally, I wish to tell you, dear friends, that it is true that our people have anger in their hearts because--since they are still enduring hunger and need--they want basic changes and those changes that we are mentioning have not yet been made.

We invite you to discuss these specific tasks of the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist phase of the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Jerez] I believe, first of all, that we have delayed the talks somewhat because at one time we had reached an agreement on what the revolutionary plan was and Commander Nunez of the FSLN himself admitted yesterday that there was only one revolutionary plan in Nicaragua, the one contained in the government plan, the original plan, the plan of all Nicaraguans, but now Companero Altamirano has begun to pontificate about a revolutionary plan that he would like to see exist in Nicaragua, or that he would like to implement in Nicaragua; and worse, since he was the spokesman of the group that supports the leadership of the revolution, he gives the impression that this plan is supported by all seven representatives seated there.

I believe, first of all, that when he alludes to the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, saying that they have been invited to join the labor federation or the Labor Coordinating Board, that we have another very interesting innuendo here. It seems to me that he was saying that the problems that Donald Castillo was outlining would not exist if those groups belonged to the Labor Coordinating Board which, as we all know, follows government guidelines.

I think that he began very well when he spoke of agrarian reform. He made a good point when he said that the land of the large landed estates should be turned over to the peasants. I agree with that. However, these estates should include those that are at present in the hands of the state. They should be turned over to the peasants and the peasants should be allowed, through cooperatives or with individual land titles, to be the true producers in this country. Of course we agree with that. Let us implement it. I challenge the government to implement this and to turn over that land to the peasants as was promised before 19 July, instead of having them remain the property of the new boss, which is the state.

Regarding the drain of capital, I also agree with Companero Altamirano that there should be punishment for and confiscation of all enterprises from which capital is drained, once this has been proved, including the People's Property Area, which should be confiscated by the people and for the people because the administrative drain of capital is the most serious capital drain that exists in the country at present.

The books of the People's Property Area can prove that in these 2 years the enterprises have gone bankrupt instead of being enhanced. We have the case of the plywood company, which some 6 months ago was earning more than 1 million cordobas monthly, and at present is losing over 1 million cordobas a month. This is a drain on capital and it should be punished.

Similarly, I could tell you of hundreds of enterprises which are losing capital because of administrative mismanagement, administrative irresponsibility, administrative inefficiency, administrative abuse and administrative waste.

That is not all, Companero Altamirano. The state also has to be punished because after 2 years of revolution, $1 billion in new loans have been contracted for, of which to date $750 million have been received. We do not see it in the economic infrastructure. Where has this money been squandered? What about the $200 million that has been donated to this country? Where is the $900 million? [figure as heard] The foreign debt that began with $1.6 billion at present totals approximately $2.5 billion. Moreover, you want to increase foreign investment by saying that we should forget about this foreign debt. That is what your are suggesting at this forum. You are saying forget about it and not pay a single cent. That would be really great for foreign investment and for the international institutions that want to help this country. A magnificent proposal. That is a truly constructive revolution for our people.

Moreover, it seems to me that you contradict yourself. It seems to me that you suddenly lose your perspective. On the one hand, you turn over the means of production to the peasants through agrarian reform and then you call for the nationalization of cotton and the basic crops, everything in this country. Are we as persons also to be subject to nationalization, Companero Altamirano? I think that everyone here is either going on a trip or else we are going to become state property. That is the enslaving revolution that neither we nor the people want.

[Macias] I would like to point out something important. Companero Guiterrez said that we have the option of reform or revolution. Others said that the option was either a democratic revolution or a totalitarian revolution.

It is important to note that on 19 July a revolutionary process began in this country. There has been no end. In this regard, the options available to us are for that process that began on 19 July to really advance toward revolutionary objectives or be diverted toward other, less revolutionary objectives, reformist objectives; or worse, that it stagnate or regress.

[Castillo] I firmly believe that there must be real participation and that the Nicaraguan revolution must be based on the working class and that we workers have to be the vanguard because we make up the majority. That is definitive. That is not all we propose. We propose even more; that we workers be the ones who run the country. We are not only making economic demands; we propose to be the vanguard.

If at this time, when the conditions are unfavorable, we are proposing and struggling for unity, that means the participation of workers, of employees whatever side they are on, in all the activities of business and also in economic and political activities. That is what we workers propose.

With regard to the allusion made by Companero Eli Altamirano, I agree. The problem is that when we called for equal participation in the matter of the coordinating board, we were not given the opportunity to have it.

We proposed on that occasion--so that there could be a true participation of independence, as Companero Altamirano said--we proposed that there be no dependence on any political party, that the labor unions be based on their clear class concepts, but unfortunately, this position was not accepted. We believe that if those positions were accepted, then we would be defining the revolutionary process on the basis of the working class, both of the cities and of the rural areas.

[Fletes] There is talk about having the revolution advance or having it retrogress. I would like to make some brief points on this. If to make the revolution retrogress would be to have it return to a democratic system by whatever route, we should all oppose this. That is why we are also opposed to the counterrevolutionaries. The other element that would cause a retrogression of the revolution would be to have it return to a restriction of all freedoms: freedom of expression, of pluralistic organization, and so forth. Another form of retrogression would be to replace the minority capitalist sector with a single state capitalist sector. This would cause a retrogression of the revolution.

To make the revolution advance would mean to faithfully apply the program of government, the basic statute and the statute of the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans. We say that this would make it advance because how could we fulfill other things that are not included there when we have not even complied with what is there?

[Nunez] The proposal I was going to make is the following. There are two documents here. It is up to the moderator to study them and to note the real points of agreement.

We also wish to add a few general comments to what Fletes called a proposal. One is on the matter of reformism or revolution that was brought up. In the course of the entire debate, the conclusion was reached that all the country's political parties support the revolution. This is the first general premise. There are also a number of points that we deduced, starting from that general premise, from the results of the discussion. One of them is support for the faithful application of the basic statute, the program of government and the statute of rights and guarantees. We wish to reaffirm that not only does our delegation support the application of these in an objective manner, but also, if the revolution calls on us to carry out those transformations and to guarantee them because it needs men with enough wisdom and objectivity to oversee the economic, political and social situations, we are even in favor of the deepening this process.

We have documents that are the postulates of the revolution. Within these shared ideas, we see that there is agreement on: 1. The elimination of the exploitation by the oligarchy or the vestiges of it; 2. The workers participating actively in the economic, political and social problems of the country; 3. Working to contribute to the improvement of the mechanisms of the revolutionary state and its instruments, which is the government; 4. The progressive elimination of the large landed estates; 5. The vigorous rejection of the counterrevolution that is trying to harm the process that is currently underway; 6. Condemning and rejecting, with the same vigor, genocide, which has to do with a discussion of foreign policy; 7. The implementation of agrarian reform; and 8. Postulating a mixed economy within an economic plan whose central premise is that it should be directed toward the benefit of the people.

Therefore, we see that during the course of the debate--which a companero has been recording--we have had these results, and we think they should be included in the moderator's summary by which the two delegations will discuss.

[Fletes] Just one comment. Things are not as simple as Commander Nunez has outlined because some of the things he has read are not clear and there is also a problem of wording. In other words, the meaning of something is determined by the way it is worded. We can be in agreement on some things, but if we are to be completely in agreement on those points, we will have to consider them individually because there are some factors that are not sufficiently clear.

For example, we discussed here not only reformism or revolution, but also democracy or totalitarianism, and this was not mentioned. In addition, we have covered other things, for example, whether or not we agree that the first phase of the revolutionary process be governed by the government program, the basic statute and so forth. That was also excluded. It seems to me that they have tried to list what we have said, but from their own viewpoint. It seems to me that this would deserve...[does not complete sentence] It could serve as a basis, of course, but I believe that in addition to being incomplete in its general guidelines, this statement also lacks the definitions that might be an object of consensus individually, either during these sessions or outside them. Everyone could make a suggestion on this. This may be a proposal presented by Commander Nunez to the moderator. We would have to present our own on these issues.

[Corrales] We will now have the presentation of the document outlining the second topic for discussion this morning. We will proceed to the reading of the document by the person responsible for its presentation, Companero Altamirano.

[Altamirano] Above all, I wish to explain that in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this presentation there are some stylistic corrections that I would like all those who have the document to make, incorporating them immediately.

Causes of the country's economic situation and the people's socioeconomic situation:

Nicaragua is undergoing acute and deep economic difficulties, the solution of which has become the most urgent and decisive task of the democratic and revolutionary struggle of the workers to achieve the reconstruction of the country, national development and the social progress of the workers and all the people. The difficulties in question are the result of the former pro-imperialist policy of the oligarchy, which subjected the country and our people to a lengthy and painful foreign domination and exploitation. This situation was intensified under the regime of the Somozist dictatorship, and in the 1960's and 1970's, neocolonialist penetration in Nicaragua achieved fearful degrees of development. For this reason:

1. There occurred the most barbarous looting of our natural resources and the crudest exploitation of the national economy and the creative work of the laborers, peasants and other workers by international financial capital and the industrial and commercial monopolies of imperialism.

2. To compensate the Somozist dynasty for its submissiveness, the U.S. Government promoted the limitless enrichment of that dynasty, of Somozism as a whole and of its allies.

3. Both forms of looting and exploitation caused the economic ruin of the country, a situation that year by year manifested itself in a growing deficit in the balance of payments and in an ever-worsening financial crisis for the dictatorship.

4. Loans from imperialist capital began to be used as palliatives for Nicaragua's chronic crisis, loans that were dependent on robbery and parasitism and that submerged the country in oppressive debt and in an ever increasing looting of its natural and social resources.

5. To the imperialist looting, robbery and enrichment of the dynasty and the iniquitous exploitation of the workers were added the expansion and numerical increases of large landed estates. Under the protection of the genocidal guard of the dictatorship, the landholders and capitalists proceeded to oust the peasants from their land, thereby sending the farmworkers to join the ranks of the obligatory unemployed and dragging the country into a deeper economic and social crisis.

6. The imperialist looting, the enrichment of Somoza and his allies, the country's spiralling indebtedness, the economic ruin of the country, the increasing capitalist exploitation, and the constant increase in the cost of living, obligatory unemployment, hunger and misery of the masses continued without interruption. As a logical response, the protest and democratic, patriotic class struggle of the workers and other popular sectors was not long in coming, and step by step the workers, the poor and landless peasants, the students, the intellectuals and the progressive professionals increased their militancy to the extent that very often in those bitter 45 years they caused the Somozist regime to tremble. Faced with the increasing development of the struggle of our masses, the U.S. Government began an unchecked arming of the National Guard, which was the punitive force that would proceed to practice constant repression and brutal genocide against the Nicaraguan people and their fighting organizations. The military strengthening of the dictatorship, which was already evil and criminal, represented a new and fearful bleeding of the national and people's economy.

7. Another cause of the country's present economic crisis and the difficult problems now being faced by our people is the undisguised and open support that most businessmen gave to imperialist greed and to the dictatorship, attitudes which were in contrast to the democratic, patriotic and revolutionary struggle which the workers and poor landless peasants and other revolutionary and progressive sectors maintained continuously against foreign intervention and the Somozist regime.

8. The last phase of our people's liberation struggle was a gigantic epic one that the Somozist dictatorship sought to crush and drown in blood by restoring to crime, the ruthless genocide of the civilian population and the destruction of entire cities and vast material resources, thereby causing the nation's complete ruin and chaos.

9. Adding to the crisis and destruction of the country were unpatriotic acts: A) The total looting of the state coffers by the Somozists who fled from the revolution and B) The complete drain of capital from enterprises whose owners hastened to transfer their capital to foreign banks as soon as they foresaw the inevitable crumbling of the dictatorship.

This description is a synthesis of the sombre picture that on 19 July 1979 was faced by the triumphant and glorious Sandinist people's revolution. Now the parties of the revolution and our people are devoted to the task of reconstructing the liberated fatherland, starting with the rubble left by Somozism and the ashes of the war launched by the dictatorship in its ultrareactionary attempts to hold on to power.

In the struggle to overcome backwardness, national ruin, foreign dependence in the economic area, the financial crisis and the huge problems facing our popular masses, the revolution has carried out important democratic and patriotic measures and is preparing others in the progressive effort to promote the process of national reconstruction and the progress of the Nicaraguan people.

However, these praiseworthy intentions have provoked the ire of imperialism and of Somozists in exile who, determined to have our country fall into their claws again, are attacking our country economically and politically and threaten us with military invasions.

Today, as in the past, sectors of private enterprise and antidemocratic and antipatriotic politicians are combining their actions with the attacks by the foreign enemies of our independence and of our people and have launched new attempts to drain capital from enterprises, to use and abuse the financing provided by the government of national reconstruction, to illegally sabotage production and productivity, and to open opposition and sabotage of the ongoing revolutionary process, thereby multiplying by their actions, the dangers being faced by national sovereignty and the revolution and aggravating the economic and social problems of the workers and of all the Nicaraguan people that the revolutionary parties and the people are anxiously struggling to resolve.

OPPOSITION SAYS FORUM ACCORD PROCESS 'VERY SLOW'

PA230223 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Democratic political and labor leaders have almost unanimously decided that if the government and political leaders who are participating in the national forum do not reach an agreement on Thursday, a reformulation of positions will be requested.

A Radio Corporacion newsman interviewed the democratic delegates who are attending the forum for the discussion of national problems at the planning ministry auditorium. The leaders also explained that their members feel that the process of arriving at minimal agreements has been very slow.

It is felt that the political area is a very delicate topic, but that a mechanism should be sought in order to arrive at minimal agreements.

It was also learned that the Democratic Coordinating Committee will hold a meeting to evaluate the results of the four sessions of the forum on current problems.

CUS CHALLENGES FSLN TO PROVE CIA ALLEGATIONS

PA230231 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, through its information department, has issued a communique vigorously rejecting the charges made by government representatives at the national forum to the effect that the CUS includes members of the CIA.

The most serious aspect of this is that the charges were made at the national forum, which we consider to be evidence of a warlike and none too conciliatory position from which to solve the real problems of poverty, the high cost of living, mass unemployment, a lack of housing and other negative conditions being experienced by the Nicaraguan people, the CUS communique states.

The CUS also issued a public challenge to the government representatives to provide proof of this assertion. Otherwise, the communique said, these individuals will be revealed as liars.

PARTICIPATION AT GENEVA ILO CONFERENCE REPORTED

FL241930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research facilities was denounced by the Cuban delegation to the 67th ILO conference which has just ended in Geneva. The Cuban delegation to the meeting which representatives from 135 countries attended, condemned the Zionist aggression, terming it savage and treacherous.

Hector Martinez Brito, Cuban representative to the ILO conference, referred in a speech to the great problems afflicting mankind and hindering a better functioning of the organization. In this connection, he underscored that the factors impeding the realization of the basic ILO principles are the arms race; the support of apartheid and Zionism; the exploitation of the natural wealth of underdeveloped countries; unemployment, hunger and misery caused by the transnational companies of the capitalist powers; and, in the first place, Yankee imperialism.

Martinez, vice minister of the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security, stressed that our country has made significant achievements in production efficiency and economic development, despite imperialist blockade and threats.

Jesus Escandel spoke on behalf of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], urging the ILO to support Fidel's proposal to the United Nations on the creation of an additional fund for underdeveloped countries. The CTC executive secretary stressed the importance of that proposal which will result in aid worth at least $300 billion through long-term credits and donations over the next 10 years.

In his speech he also referred to the importance of the 10th World Trade Union Congress which will be held in our country in February next year with the slogan "For Unity and Solidarity Among Workers."

He praised the efforts being made by the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union toward a lessening of tension and halting the arms race. He stated: We Cuban workers will never lower our flags or give up our conscientiously revolutionary principles for building the new socialist society, free from exploiters, and we indignantly and scornfully reject opportunism and treason, daily elevating the unyieldable principles of proletarian internationalism.

SEA DECONTAMINATION SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN HAVANA

FL161505 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A symposium dealing with the decontamination of the sea opened at the Havana Libre Hotel yesterday. It is attended by representatives in Cuba of the UN development program, the UN environment program, UNESCO and 14 national institutions.

At the opening session a general report was given on the present state of the water in Havana Bay, the causes of the current pollution and consequences deriving from that situation. According to studies made in the Havana Bay area, the pollution process goes back to the first settlement of people during the colonial era, and was accelerated during the capitalist period when industries, port installations and public facilities were built without provision of residual processing systems.

At the opening session of the symposium on decontamination of the sea, speeches were made by (Percy Rodriguez), deputy representative of the UN development program; and Manuel Alepuz, director of the Cuban Transport Research Institute. Both stressed the importance of the event, intended to stop marine environment pollution and to create the necessary conditions for waging a tenacious struggle against the causes of pollution.

AMBASSADOR DECORATES MOZAMBICAN MINISTERS

FL241545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT Jun 81

[Text] Maputo--The Cuban Interior Ministry distinguished service medal has been conferred upon the Mozambique ministers of state security and interior, Jacinto Veloso and Mariano Matsinhe, respectively. Cuban Ambassador Martin Mora decorated the Mozambican officials during a solemn ceremony on behalf of Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, PCC Politburo member and interior minister.

During the ceremony Veloso and Matsinhe, who are both members of the Frelimo Party Permanent Political Committee, stressed the friendship and solidarity between Cuba and Mozambique. The Mozambican state security minister said that Cuba is an example of revolutionary heroism and deeermination in its struggle against aggression and subversion.

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS FINAL VISIT TO ICAP

FL242312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Nigeria's Ambassador to Cuba Abdullahi Ibrahim Atta has paid a farewell visit to the main offices of the Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples [ICAP], where he was received by its vice president, Mario Rodriguez. The ambassador, who has concluded his diplomatic mission to our country, thanked the institution for the cooperation given to him during his term of office. For his part, Rodriquez expressed gratitude to the Nigerian diplomat for his efforts to strengthen the relations between the two peoples.

175 MEMBERS OF 11TH NORDIC BRIGADE ARRIVE

FL231445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples and the Cuban-Nordic Friendship Association have warmly welcomed the 11th Nordic Brigade on its arrival at Caimito, Havana Province. The ceremony in honor of the 175 brigade members from Iceland, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Sweden, who arrived in Cuba last Sunday, took place at the Julio Antonio Mella international camp. The attitude of solidarity with the Cuban revolution of the 10 preceding contingents was underscored by (Javier Benitez), leader of the 11th contingent, who said that the friendship of the Nordic peoples toward our fatherland is proven through their presence.

BRIEFS

CTC MESSAGE TO URUGUAYANS--The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has conveyed its solidarity to Uruguayan workers on the 8th anniversary of the perpetration of the criminal fascist coup in the brother country. The CTC message adds that the heroic sons of Artigas have demonstrated their courage and determination by demolishing the farce staged by the Uruguayan dictatorship. The message also notes that the CTC joins in the universal demand for the release of Uruguayan patriots who, like Gen Liber Seregni, (Hector Rodriguez) and others, are suffering the subhuman conditions of the dictatorship's dungeons. The message concludes by saying that the Cuban working class is certain that their courage and determination will help the Uruguayan workers to sweep away from their land the last trace of fascism. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 24 Jun 81 FL]

URUGUAYAN JOURNALIST ON CONDITIONS--The Uruguayan journalist (Lenin de los Santos) has given a speech to the workers of the Cuban National Information Agency as part of the campaign for solidarity with the Uruguayan people. He stated that more than half the Uruguayan budget goes to repressive measures and that 500,000 out of Uruguay's population of 2 million people live in exile. He further said that the fascist regime headed by Aparicio Mendez was installed and is maintained in power with the aid of the U.S. Government. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Jun 81 FL]

CANADA TO DOUBLE DEVELOPMENT AID TO CARIBBEAN

FL232210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 23 Jun 81

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 23 Jun (CANA)--Canada is doubling its development aid to the English-speaking Caribbean over the next 5 years, it was announced today. The Canadian High Commission in Bridgetown quoted External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan as saying that Canada has planned 350 million dollars (Can) in development assistance for 1982-87, reaching an annual level of 90 million dollars in 1986-87. Dr MacGuigan said the aid increase fulfills the commitment he made to commonwealth Caribbean leaders in Jamaica at a joint Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Canada conference in January.

Canada's specific pledges of official development assistance (ODA) to the region for 1981-82, as well as Canada's forecast program of aid to the region over the next 5 years, will be discussed between Caribbean leaders and Mr Marcel Masse, president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) at a meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) which began in Washington today.

Dr MacGuigan disclosed the Canadian dollars in planned assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean in 1981-82. This comprises up to 2.6 million dollars in the case of Barbados; Belize 1.5 million dollars; Guyana 7.5 million dollars; Jamaica 10 million dollars; Leeward and Windward Islands 11.0 million dollars; and Trinidad and Tobago 1.2 million dollars, the high commission said.

Bilateral aid in other areas include up to 0.7 million dollars for regional programs; the Caribbean Development Bank 4.3 million dollars; industrial cooperation 2 million dollars; and in the case of nongovernmental organizations 3 million dollars, the high commission said. It added that Canadian official development assistance over the period 1982-87 was expected to total 350 million dollars, reaching an annual level of 90 million dollars by 1986-87.

Within this total, provision is made for up to 30 million dollars for Guyana, 41 million dollars for Jamaica, 44 million dollars for the Windward and Leeward Islands and 25 million dollars for Barbados, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, and other regional programs over the next 3 years. In addition, Canada will continue to contribute to the region through the Caribbean Development Bank, CIDA's nongovernmental organizations program and its industrial cooperation scheme, the release stated.

ANGUILLA

RONALD WEBSTER REELECTED; PARTY SWEEPS POLLS

FL231456 Bridgetown CANA in English 1417 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Valley, Anguilla, 23 Jun (CANA)--Chief Minister Ronald Webster, whose government collapsed amid a power struggle 3 weeks ago, was back in charge of this British colony today, after yesterday's general elections.

Webster's new Anguilla People's Party (APP) swept the polls, taking five of the seven seats at stake, with the other two falling to the Anguilla National Alliance led by ex-Chief Minister Emile Gumbs.

The seven members elected are Ronald Webster, his cousin Nashville Webster, Osboune Fleming, Maurice Connor and Victor Banks (APP), Emile Gumbs and John Hodge (ANA).

Ronald Webster who led Anguilla into secession from the three-island British associated state of St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla 14 years ago, said he would address Anguillians on radio later in the week. He said there would be a half holiday Thursday to mark his return to power.

BARBADOS

NEWSPAPER REPORTS FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

FL231915 [Editorial report] Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English on 19 June 1981, page one, gives a detailed report of the results of the general elections held in Barbados on 18 June. The Barbados Labor Party (BLP) won 17 seats in the 27-seat House of Assembly, while the opposition Democratic Labor Party (DLP) won 10 seats. The ADVOCATE-NEWS then lists the election results in the various constituencies and gives the names of the candtituencies and gives the names of the candidates who won seats in the House of Assembly:

Lionel Craig (BLP) for St James (north)
Louis Tull (BLP) for St George (south)
Branford Taitt (DLP) for St Michael (west)
Dr Richie Haynes (DLP) for St Michael (south central)
Jack Odle (BLP) for St George (north)
Bernard St John (BLP) for Christ Church (east central)
Dr Don Blackman (BLP) for St Michael (east)
Lindsay Bolden (BLP) for St Joseph
Billie Miller (BLP) for City
Lawson Weekes (DLP) for St MIchael (northwest)
Vic Johnson (BLP) for St Michael (west central)
Lloyd Brathwaite (BLP) for St Andrew
Delisle Bradshaw (BLP) for St Michael (southeast)
Aaron Truss (BLP) for St Michael (central)
Leroy Sisnett (BLP) for St Michael (northeast)
Philip Greaves (DLP) for St Michael (north)
Warwick Franklin (DLP) for St Philip (north)
Henry Forde (BLP) for Christ Church (west)
Johnny Cheltenham (BLP) for Christ Church (east)
Errol Barrow (DLP) for St John
J.M.G. Tom Adams (BLP) for St Thomas
Harold Blackman (DLP) for St Philip (south)
Erskine Sandiford (DLP) for St Michael (south)
Roy Brathwaite (BLP) for St Lucy
Keith Simmons (DLP) for St James (south)
Burton Hinds (BLP) for St Peter
Maurice King (DLP) for Christ Church (west central)

GRENADA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--Brother Mario Bullen, recently appointed Grenada's ambassador to Portugal, presented his letters of credence to Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes last Monday during a visit to that country. Brother Bullen also held discussions with Portuguese officials on relations and cooperation in the fields of trade, tourism and the development of hydropower. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Jun 81 FL]

JAMAICA

SEAGA REVISES DOWNWARD ALUMINA DEAL LOSS

FL250110 Bridgetown CANA in English 0029 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 24 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica's Prime Minster Edward Seaga tonight revised downward, the 18.25 million dollars (1 Jca dollar; 56 cents U.S.) which he had said the island would lose on a 1979 deal to sell 250,000 tons of alumina over a 3-year period. According to the revision, Jamaica stood to lose 15.8 million dollars on the agreement, he told Parliament.

In a recent parliamentary speech, the prime minister had said that it cost the Jamaica Government 262 dollars (U.S.) for each ton of alumina it acquired for sale to the USSR, including the cost of freight, but that the purchase price by Moscow was 205 dollars (U.S.) and he had put the total loss at 18.25 million dollars.

But the opposition People's National Party, which had negotiated the contract while in office, challenged the statement. It said the 218 dollars (U.S.) Mr Seaga gave as the cost to Jamaica for the alumina from local sources was 23 dollars (U.S.) too high, that he had failed to take into account a 48-dollar levy rebate and that he had not added a 5 dollar interest paid by the Soviet Union because of its direct payment for the alumina. If those had been taken into account, the PNP said, the figures would show that there was a positive contribution of 2.4 million dollars (J) on the sale of 73,000 tons of alumina shipped to the Soviet Union by the time the party left office last October.

The PNP's retort sparked off debate here over the credibility of the government's figures, and Mr Seaga told Parliament tonight that the Jamaica Bauxite Mining Company (JBM), the state-owned firm that controls Jamaica's bauxite interests, had provided figures on the shipments acquired from JAMALCAN, the Alcan subsidiary in which Jamaica has interest. The same officer who had given the wrong figures had used wrong assumptions in working out the cost of the alumina from JAMALCO, the Alcoa plant in which the government also has a share.

Mr Seaga, reacting to a statement by former Mining Minister Horace Clarke that he (Clarke) could not accept the new figures unless fuller details were given, read a letter from JBM Managing director Vin Lawrence admitting the error.

"On this basis, when the projected losses for 1982 and 1983 are added to the losses for 1980 and 1981, the total loss now becomes 15.8 million dollars (Jamaican) instead of the 18 million dollars, approximately, originally stated," Mr Seaga explained. On the question that the economy did not lose any money on the contract because of the levy derived, Mr Seaga said that loss of the 1980 sales was almost as great as the total levy, "and thus the government would have to rebate just about the full levy to compensate for the loss suffered by the JBM."

In 1981, he added, the loss would be approximately 60 percent of the levy. "The basic blunder committed by the JBM in its negotiations of this contract was that it agreed to a fixed price which included all shipping costs, and which costs therefore had to be borne by the JBM. There was no provision for an escalation of the price to cover increased shipping costs, notwithstanding that the contract extended over a 4 year period, and it should be realized that freight charges would escalate with increased oil prices."

BRIEFS

IMPORTS, EXPORTS--Kingston, Jamaica, 17 Jun (CANA)-- The value of Jamaican imports in January stood at 163.2 million dollars (one Jca dollar; 56 cents U.S.), 25.4 million dollars or 13.5 percent less than the value for last December, the government's Agency of Public Information (API) has reported. It added that exports in January increased by 2.7 percent over December, from 143.8 million to 147.7 million dollars (J). It said too that exports to the Caribbean community amounted to 5.6 million dollars (J) in January, compared with 7.4 million in December; and imports fell by 3.7 million to 12.7 million dollars (J) over the same period. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1847 GMT 17 Jun 81 FL]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TAPIA HOUSE MOVEMENT RELEASES ELECTION MANIFESTO

FL082021 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 8 Jun (CANA)--A small left-wing political party here, the Tapia House Movement, is pinning its hopes of making significant gains in the next general elections on a broad social, economic and cultural program.

In a manifesto just released here, the party said its program for the twin-island state embraces national relief and rehabilitation, economic reorganization, and a cultural and spiritual revival.

The party is one of a number cooperating in an opposition plan to wrest power from the People's National Movement (PNM) of Prime Minister George Chambers by not running competing candidates during the election, expected sometime this year.

Outlining the main plank for the party's election, leader Lloyd Best told a public meeting the economic reorganization program would begin with a national self-help house-building scheme. "Give the people the materials and let them build their own homes," he said. He told the crowd, estimated at 500, that this would generate a "vast industry" of skills relating to building, providing "full employment."

Earlier, at a press conference, Best had underlined the need for a reorganization of the sugar industry to play a bigger role in overall economic growth. Trinidad and Tobago agriculture has been facing problems, including a dwindling of the number of people willing to work in the sector and a subsequent fall in productivity.

Best told the meeting that his party's relief and rehabilitation program would provide public services "people can rely on and trust."

The cultural revival project would be aimed at restoring "a sense of soul to the people." After 25 years of PNM rule, arts and craft were in the doldrums; he said.

Best said the central plank of Tapia's foreign policy was rooted in the belief that the black political majorities in the Caribbean had a responsibility to treat their own minorities democratically, since there were thousands of blacks who were minorities in the United States and South America.

Tapia, the Democratic Action Congress (DAC), a party which controls the Tobago House of Assembly, and the United Labor Front (ULF), the official opposition in Trinidad, have agreed not to run competing candidates, but Best said they had not gone so far as to set up a coalition.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES RETURNS FROM TOUR

PY161758 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues returned yesterday from a visit to Japan, Korea, Great Britain and Spain. Speaking on his arrival in our capital, he said that in all those countries "our country, our government and our president are held in high regard."

At the airport, Minister Nogues told journalists that his tour "started in Japan where, with the participation of Public Works and Communications Minister Gen Juan A. Caceres, negotiations were held to purchase ships for the state merchant fleet and for the construction of an airport at 'President Stroessner City.'"

After referring to his trip to Japan, Minister Nogues reported that in Korea he had signed an agreement related to capital investments in Paraguay and the promotion of bilateral trade. He said there is a draft agreement on Korean immigration to Paraguay. He made it clear, however, that "there is only a draft agreement."

"Then I went to London, where I signed an agreement to promote and to protect investments between Great Britain and Paraguay," he added.

Minister Nogues said that the last country he visited was Spain, where he held talks with Spanish officials. He emphasized the meeting he held with King Juan Carlos.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF AMBASSADOR--Gen Carmelo Pineiro Zarza, Paraguayan ambassador to Chile, died yesterday of a painful sickness in the French city of Lyon. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 June 81 p 9 PY]

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT BEGINS ORGANIZING REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

FL231249 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A commission to lay the groundwork for the creation of a revolutionary front was set up in Paramaribo, Suriname during the weekend. The front will group political parties, progressive organizations and other sectors. It's expected to strengthen the process of change begun on 25 February 1980, after a military government ousted Prime Minister Henck Arron's government. Army Commander in Chief Col Daysi Bouterse said the commission will act in keeping with the interests of the majority of the population.

BRIEFS

CHINESE FACTOR STUDY--Paramaribo, Suriname, 10 Jun (CANA)--A feasibility show on a proposed clay brick factory to produce 10 million bricks annually, has been handed over to the Suriname Government by three Chinese experts who conducted the study. The factory will use clay mud from an area 19 km from the capital Paramaribo, where the government has said there is enough raw material to last for the next 50 years. At the handing over ceremony, Suriname [President] Henk Chin A Sen said, "This event marks a new era in relations between China and Suriname and we hope it is everlasting." [Bridgetown CANA in English 1756 GMT 10 Jun 81 FL]